THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 156. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Ryan's Filibustering Expedition—It is Believed to have Sailed from Long Island—The Armament and Officers—The Cost of the Expedition.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

It was announced in yesterday's *Times* that the report of the sailing of a Cuban expedition on board the steamer Quaker City was a total fabrication, information to that effect having been obtained from the United States Marshal's office. So far as the vessel named is concerned the contradiction appears to have been correct; but we have received new facts which show that there was more truth than fiction in the statement that an expedition did leave this city on Saturday evening last, whose destination was the Island of Cuba. Our information is derived from a person who held official connection with the leaders of the expedition.

It is represented that two parties of filibusters were taken on board tugboats, which proceeded to Gardiner's Island Bay, on the extreme end of Long Island, where ocean vessels were ordered to meet them and convey them to Cuba. Our informant states that Colonel John Whitehead Byron, commander of the 1st Cuban Regiment, called a meeting of his officers on Friday evening, in the basement saloon on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighth street, at which he told them to be in readiness to take their departure on the following evening, giving them instructions to collect their men at the East River Park, in East Sixty-second street. They accordingly assembled at the rendezvous named, whence they embarked on board the tug-boat H. D. Cool, to the number of 145 men, whose strength was further increased by 78 Cubans, under command of Colonel Lafero. The tug was loaded with a number of boxes and barrels, which were subsequently found to contain water and provisions. In company with the H. D. Cool was the tugboat William H. Webb, which carried several members of the Cuban Junta, who were to see the recruits safely off. After the H. D. Cool started she steamed up to Jones' Wood, where about twenty-five additional men were taken on board. The tug then proceeded up the East River and Long Island Sound, followed by the Webb, which was used as a scout boat to save her consort from being captured. On the passage up, Colonel Ryan and Mr. Carpenter, a newspaper correspondent, were transferred from the Webb to the Cool. On reaching Hart's Island both boats came to anchor and remained there all night. On Sunday morning they separated, the Webb returning to this city and the Cool going in the direction of Gardiner's Island, near New London, which was the place appointed for the meeting of the expeditionary forces. They were divided into three parties for the purpose of avoiding detection. On the trip the tugboat fell short of provisions and water, which caused considerable dissatisfaction among the men. About half an hour after her arrival in the bay she was joined by the tugboat John Chase, with 225 men on board, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Currier, of Colonel Ryan's regiment. The officers on both vessels subsequently held a consultation in regard to the best course to pursue in searching for the steamer Catherine Whiting, which was expected to be in waiting for them. It was decided to place Ryan's forces on the Cool, which was the largest boat, and to have the Chase look after the missing steamer. During the day two large sloops made their appearance at the island, carrying arms, ammunition, and equipments for the expedition. They had on board sixteen pieces of artillery, including six 6-pounders to go with cavalry, six 12-pounders and four 20-pounder Parrott guns; also 4000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 1,000,000 round of cartridges, equipments for 400 cavalry, together with 8000 uniforms for infantry—the latter consisting of blue blouses, grey pants and felt hats. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the the Cool left the island for New London, seventeen miles distant, to obtain water and provisions. The trip occupied all day, owing to the dense fog which prevailed. About forty men deserted the boat after her arrival at New London, having become dissatisfied with their officers endeavored to detain them, without success. Some of these men stayed at New London, but the majority left for this city, coming by the cars and by the City of Boston steamer. While the latter was passing within four miles of Gardiner's Island, a large side-wheel steamer was seen in the bay, having a red light at her stern. It was conjectured that she was one of the vessels which the Cuban Junta had engaged for the expedition. Two smaller vessels were observed alongside of her. At the time our informant left the bay on the tugboat Cool the filibusters were momentarily expecting to be joined by 300 men, under the command of General Spear, of Fenian notoriety. It was reported that he had left Philadelphia with his men on Friday evening, taking the cars for Boston, whence they were to embark on a tugboat and proceed to Gardiner's Island. The entire expedition was estimated at 700 men. Its fitting out is said to have cost the Junta over $225,000. The officers of the 1st Regiment were ascertained to be as follows:—

Colonel J. W. Byron, formerly of the Irish Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel O'Leary, an ex-Union officer; Major Courtney, late Assistant Adjutant-General of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps; Captains T. F. O'Neil, Edward Murtagh, William H. Lindsey, Charles Kearns, Colter and T. McCue. During the trip of the tug-boat Cool, Colonel Ryan was heard to remark that he was in the city of New York in disguise, and met the Marshal's officers several times after his escape. He said that he assumed the dress of a policeman and of a sailor.

General D. D. Goicouria, the reputed leader of the expedition, who was taken on board the Catherine Whiting, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday for examination. The complaint against him was made by Henry W. French, of Bridgeport, who testified that he enlisted in an expedition to go to Cuba on the 1st of June, and that he knew General Domingo Goicouria to be the leader of the expedition. General Goicouria was required to give $5000 bail to answer the charge and $3000 to keep the peace.

A Man Impaled.

A horrible and almost fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon in a butcher shop on Stockton street, near Greenwich. A young man was engaged in washing the upper part of a stanchion, standing upon a ladder for the purpose, when the greasiness of the floor caused the ladder to slip from under him, precipitating the poor fellow upon a hook used for hanging carcasses of beef on. He was caught by the body, immediately below the breast bone. The proprietor of the shop was luckily present, and succeeded in releasing him from his perilous position. Surgical aid was immediately summoned, when it was found that the instrument had penetrated to the depth of about an inch, but fortunately had injured no vital part.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 18.*

—The ex-Rebel General Moseby has been travelling from town to town in Onondaga, Oswego, and Madison counties during the past week. He makes his headquarters at a hotel here, and thence raids it in the adjacent country. When at Fulton, the other day, we hear that he was confronted by a sturdy old farmer, who held him responsible for the murder of his son. A disagreeable scene was likely to ensue—in fact, had commenced—when Moseby was got out of the way and out of town as soon as possible. It is said that Moseby—if this man really is Moseby—is here to seek aid for the regeneration of the South, and that Beauregard and several other ex-Rebel leaders are to join him and co-operate in his scheme. This is the story he tells wherever he goes; but he does not appear to have any particular business, except to be lionized, and the suspicion is getting about that he is not the genuine Moseby at all. But if he is, what of it? —*Syracuse Journal, June 26.*

GENERALITIES.

Pennsylvania Democrats Quarrelling.

There is an exciting race between the various aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. The leading candidates are George W. Cass, Asa Packer, and General Hancock. The friends of the first two are anxious to keep Hancock out of the field, because it is believed he will be the most popular man before the nominating convention. They have asked the friends of General Hancock to have him write a letter in advance declining the nomination on the ground that he wishes to retain his place in the regular army. Hancock's friends refuse to do this, believing as they do that he stands a good chance not only of being nominated, but elected. The leading Republican politicians admit that Hancock would be the most formidable antagonist that could be brought into the field against Geary, and they are alarmed lest he may be brought forward. Hancock's friends, seeing the opportunity, are determined to push the claims of their candidate before the Democratic Convention.—*Wash. cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Repulsive Spectacle.

Meat Inspector Willis S. Oviatt, of the Board of Health, this morning paid a visit to the stock trains at the Morris and Essex depot, and discovering a very offensive smell about a box car, ordered it to be opened, when a sight of the most sickening description was revealed. Lying dead in heaps upon the floor of the air-tight car were twenty-one sheep, twenty lambs, and thirteen calves—fifty-four animals in all; and, indeed, every one the car contained. Alderman Westervelt, President of the Board of Health, was notified by the inspector, and soon after that gentleman and Health Inspector Albert Munn visited the train to which the car was attached, and after viewing the sickening scene, ordered the immediate removal of the dead animals, as the stench arising from their carcasses was already impregnating the atmosphere in the vicinity of the depot.

On enquiring of the employes of the company at the freight depot, we ascertained that the 200 sheep and calves in last night's stock train were "chucked in" at Port Murray and Hackettstown, and that the fifty-four confined in the air-tight *morgue* were consigned to J. Anthony and W. Kissinger of this city. The man or men who would thrust into a car six feet high, eight wide, and twenty-five long, fifty-four live animals, then close and fasten the doors upon them, is either wofully ignorant or criminally reckless, and in either case should be held to a strict accountability.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser of yesterday.*

Yield of the White Pine Mines.

A statement of the business of White Pine for three months, says the Denver *News*, makes some astonishing revelations. Just twenty mines were worked. The Eberhardt gave 180 tons of ore, which yielded $187,200, or $390 to the ton. The Keystone gave 190 tons, $34,368, or $198 per ton. The Aurora South turned out 153 tons, $14,114·25, or $311·65 per ton. The next largest quantity of ore produced was 54 tons; the next, 14 tons, and from that it dwindled down to 548 pounds, which came from the Baker Metallurgical, and yielded at the rate of $6847·19 per ton. It is plain that the owners don't want to strain that mine. The next best yield is from the Eberhardt—$390 per ton—and from that it diminishes to $57·50 per ton from the Santa Rita, which yielded just two tons of ore. Altogether, about 960 tons of ore was reduced, from which the total yield was $362,938·44, or an average of a little less than $274 per ton. And this while we are told that White Pine was turning out millions. Gilpin county alone is doing better. Colorado has millions of tons of richer ores. The only advantage that White Pine has, is in the ease and simplicity of working its simple chloride ores. Then it is a big thing to talk about; a long way off; in the midst of a desert; hard to reach, and "the fools are not all dead yet."

Sumner's Speech in England.

In the *Tribune's* London correspondence we find the following:—

The London papers are considerably obliged to Mr. Goldwin Smith for supplying them with some sort of answer to the just accusation that no one of them has printed the speech of Mr. Sumner, which all of them joined in misrepresenting. Mr. Smith's answer was better than none. Still it was felt to be very weak, so one of them has now produced a second. The speech, it says, was printed here in pamphlet form, and "widely circulated." It is true a pamphlet edition was printed in London, but it was issued by an American, not by an English, house. Upon seeing the statement that it had been "widely circulated," I had the curiosity to ask Mr. Stevens how many copies he had disposed of. It was published at a shilling—about 25 cents currency. Mr. Stevens writes me that it certainly was "widely" circulated in one sense, inasmuch as he sent a copy to nearly every town in Great Britain and Ireland where a paper is published. The country press had 165 copies, the London press 20, and 310 were sold. In all, there have been circulated just five less than 500 copies. Of leading articles which put into Mr. Sumner's mouth what he never dreamed of saying, there have been who knows how many millions of copies distributed?

A HELLISH PLOT.

Its Exposure by a Colored Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, June 25.

Below we publish an extract from a letter, received yesterday, from a colored minister in Harris county. We give the extract in his own crude language, which is sufficiently plain to convey the writer's whole meaning, and it bears the impress of truth upon every line of it. This letter exposes a scheme—of which we have several times before had an inkling—which is almost too wicked and abhorrent to obtain credence. Yet we are forced to believe that there are men who are bad enough to desire even this method of stirring up strife and insurrection, for the purpose of producing a state of affairs in Georgia which will precipitate the enactment of some extreme and stringent measures, in regard to Georgia, by the next session of Congress. The plot has been conducted with a greater degree of secrecy than ever beclouded the purposes of the infamous Ku-Klux organization.

The following is the letter referred to:—

WHITESVILLE, Harris county, Ga., June 20, 1869.—Dr. Bard—I am a Methodist preacher. I belong to the mother church. I occasionally travel over the four adjoining counties. The colored people are doing better than they have done since freedom. We live in peace with the white folks. But I heard of a darkey the other day who was traveling through the country telling the colored people that a white man in Atlanta told him to go through the country and tell all the darkeys that if they could get up a fight with the white folks they could get the State out of the Union, and Bullock would give us all forty acres of land and a mule. They say this fellow told them not to hit first; if they did it would ruin everything. But he said we had lived with white folks long enough to know how to make them mad, and when they hit for us to pitch in.

I want you to warn all such folks to stay out of Harris county if they know what is good for them. We are in the Union and want to stay there. I want my race to hold office, if the people give it to them, if they are qualified for it. I want to see them sit on the jury. And I want peace, too. We have got that in our section, and I believe General Grant will see to it that we get our rights. I believe more than that; I believe that in less than two years the whites here will be as willing for us to have it as the President is himself. Why, sir, they are helping us now, with our churches and with our schools. I don't know how the white folks do in other places, but I know there has been a mighty change through here. FRANK JOSEPH.

Russia and the Pope.

The Russian Government has at length granted the request of the Pope, that the Catholic bishops in its dominions might be permitted to attend the forthcoming Œcumenical Council. This is the occasion of some discussion in Russia. It is thought that in order to procure this favor the Pope must in his turn have granted something, and one suggestion is that he has probably agreed to address an encyclical to the Polish clergy, warning them not to encourage the rebellious tendencies of the people, and warmly to support the existing Government.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant Visits Baltimore—The Temperance Cause in Maine—The European Markets.

FROM BALTIMORE.

President Grant and Cabinet Officers in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—President Grant and several members of his Cabinet are here to-day, and at the invitation of John W. Garrett visited the extensive works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mount Clare.

At 2 this afternoon the President and his party, with other guests, go aboard of the steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, which sails for Bremen to-day, and proceed as far as North Point, and return on another steamer. Probably they will visit Holly Grove also.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of the Mohican.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The United States steamer Mohican sailed to-day for Mexican porte. It was announced yesterday that she would leave for Behring Sea, with a scientific expedition, but by orders received her destination was changed as above.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means

to-day are inspecting the Custom House, Post Office, and bonded warehouse.

Snow Sheds Destroyed.

A portion of the snow sheds of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Emigrant Gap, were destroyed by fire.

A committee of the Board of Commissioners will proceed to Vallejo in the morning to receive William H. Seward, and escort him to this city.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 26th instant.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Maine Temperance Convention.

BOSTON, June 30.—The platform of the Maine Temperance State Convention recognizes the necessity of sustaining the public credit and paying the public debt promptly, and the propriety of State legislation to dexelop the resources of the State, and believing that temperance will best promote these ends, favors a total prohibition of the liquor traffic as recognized by the laws, and the State police to execute it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Personal.

ALBANY, June 30.—Judge Harris is slowly recovering from a paralytic stroke.

Governor Hoffman

presided at the Union College commencement in place of Judge Harris.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales sold at 34½c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6500 barrels; State at $4·85@6·50; Western at $4·75@7·10; and Southern at $6·30@11·75. Wheat steady; sales of 26,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·48, and No. 2 at $1·43. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 62@86c., by railroad. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $32·25. Lard dull at 19½c. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal at 98c.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Stocks firm. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 137. 5-20s, 1862, 121; do. 1864, 116¾; do. 1865, 117¾; do. do. new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119¾; do. 1868, 119¾; 10-40s, 107½; Virginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central, 195; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 98¼; Hudson River, 164; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 107½; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155; Western Union Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Cotton active at 34½c. Flour dull and declined 25c. Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@5·75; do. family, $7·85@9; City Mills superfine, $5@6; do. extra, $6@9; do. family, $7·75@10·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@5·75; do. family, $7·25@7·75. Wheat dull; choice new white, 90c.; do. new red, $1·75. Corn weak; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats firm at 70@73c. for light and 78@80 for heavy. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 22c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1·05, stock scarce.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 30—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. United States Five-twenties quiet at 80¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—A. M.—Cotton active. Middling uplands, 12¾d; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, June 30—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 10s.

HAVRE, June 30.—Cotton closed last night at 147f. on the spot and 147½f. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@93. U. S. Five-twenties, 80¾. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—P. M.—Cotton active, and the sales will probably reach 18,000 bales. Pork flat. Cheese, 69s.

HAVRE, June 30.—Cotton on the spot, 148f.; afloat, 148f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.

In the case of the boys Baxter, Stiles, and Morris, tried yesterday for the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on the 15th of November last, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Judge Ludlow's place upon the bench was taken by Judge Brewster to-day, and the trial of prison cases was resumed.

Edward Phillips pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. On last Thursday evening he entered the dwelling No. 756 Swanson street, through a window that had been left open for the purposes of ventilation, and was detected just as he was leaving with a sum of money and a pistol he had stolen from one of the boarders.

Patrick Quigley, a boy, was tried upon the larceny of a roll of flannel, which, it was testified, he was seen to steal from Mr. David Lee's store, in Eighth street. His counsel proved a good character for him, and made a good speech. Jury out.

Peter Kennedy was convicted of a charge of assault and battery.

James Gillen was convicted of a charge of the larceny of several coats.

Charles Malone (colored) was charged with the larceny of sixty-nine cents belonging to Charles Smith. He was employed in Smith's barber shop, and one Saturday night he took a friend to the shop, played seven up with the money belonging to the boss, and was caught. When arrested, he acknowledged that he had taken the money, not with the intention of stealing it, but to keep any one else from taking it. Verdict, not guilty.

—San Francisco has just organized a stock exchange, but the members are reported too bashful to bid.

—The Jubilee having commemorated peace, Boston now talks of a statue of Handel to commemorate the Jubilee.

—The Dubuque omnibus and stable people have complained against the street railway as a nuisance.

THIRD EDITION

GETTYSBURG

The Town Thronged with Visitors—Preparations to Dedicate the Soldiers' Monument To-morrow—Distinguished Arrivals.

Princeton College—The Commencement To-day—Interesting Exercises—The Guests.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

The Day Before the Dedication—The Town Thronged with People—To-morrow's Ceremonies—Arrival of Distinguished Participants—A Holiday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GETTYSBURG, June 30.—This little town "amid the hills of the southern border of the State," of world-wide fame from being the scene of the battle which made the crisis of the war, is again in agitation. A series of events of large importance here have all been crowded into a few days. First, of course, comes the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the braves who gave their lives to their country upon this classic field, which takes place with great impressiveness to-morrow. Then two college commencements, that of Pennsylvania College, located here, and that of Emmittsburg St. Mary's Catholic College, located a few miles distant, also occur to-day.

The conjunction of these two events has had the effect of thronging the place with strangers, relations and friends of the students and participants in the great dedication. The latter being of the first moment, has drawn hither the greater crowd, and as it continues until to-morrow evening, will keep the multitude here. Its ceremonies and accompaniments are upon every person's tongue. Throngs block the street, business is virtually suspended. To-day and to-morrow constitute a double holiday. Every hotel is packed to more than uncomfortableness. Visitors are sleeping upon the floors and billiard tables, and every train bring scores who seek and find not where to lay their heads.

A number of the distinguished men who are to take part in the proceedings at the National Cemetery to-morrow have already arrived. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who delivers the introductory invocation, came on the 8 o'clock train last evening, and is stopping at the dwelling of David Wills, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Governor Morton, who has the oration of the occasion, arrived at 2·30 o'clock this morning, and has taken up his quarters at the hotel erected on the Katalysine Springs property. Bayard Taylor, who delivers an original poem, has not yet put in an appearence, nor is he expected until late to-night.

Rev. Dr. Schmucker, who pronounces the concluding prayer, is a resident of this place.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife, is here, stopping at the Springs, and Governor Ward, of New Jersey, General Ekin, and Governor Fenton, of New York, are expected on the train now approaching. General Meade and staff are also upon the road. His headquarters will be at the Springs.

This place seems to be engrossing more than a fair proportion of the notables. Every dwelling house in town, to say nothing of the known and unknown near by the Springs, is occupied. The tents specially sent from Washington to accommodate such troops as might arrive here have been set up amid the shade of a wood, in a most picturesque location, and already shelter several hundred soldiers from various places.

The cemetery in which stands the monument has been fully prepared for the dedication. Immediately in front and surrounding the shaft a large platform has been erected, upon which the invited will be seated, and from which the speakers will address the audience. Yesterday afternoon the two statues, which have already arrived from Italy—"War" and "History"—were placed in position, and the monument now only lacks "Peace" and "Plenty" to render it complete.

These two are still in Europe. Mr. David Wills, who has given a personal supervision to the progress of the work, has worked most energetically, and by his endeavors everything is now in readiness for the ceremony to-morrow. The monument itself is a most noble specimen of art.

Pennsylvania College.

The annual commencement of Pennsylvania College, the preliminary exercises of which took place yesterday, came off this morning. It was very largely attended, the lights of the Lutheran Church in America being present from all parts of the country. The buildings of this institution, it will be remembered, were used as a hospital after the great battle, one of them alone containing eight hundred wounded men.

The Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia is here, rendering the music of the occasion, and last evening gave a concert.

The commencement exercises were very interesting. Several of the graduates, among whom are Jacob Neff and L. G. Mill, are from Philadelphia.

FROM THE WEST.

Hildebrand, the Notorious Desperado.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Governor McClurg has authorized the organization of a special armed force to arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, Samuel Hildebrand, of San Francisco. A proclamation has been issued by the Sheriff of Washington county, warning all people against harboring him, and commanding all persons having any knowledge of his whereabouts to communicate it to the proper authorities. A reward of $10,000 is offered for his arrest.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cathedral Chimes.

BUFFALO, June 30.—A carrillon of forty-three bells, the only one in the United States, and the third largest in the world, will be consecrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral to-morrow. Extensive preparations are being made for the ceremony. Six bishops will participate in the consecration. Various Roman Catholic societies in this place and in adjoining cities will join in the procession. The music will be on a grand scale. Visitors are flocking in from every quarter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Commander Charles H. Cushman is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The order assigning Commander Beardslee to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting is revoked, and he is ordered to the Hydrographic office in this city. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Coatsen is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at Philadelphia. Surgeon A. C. Rhodes is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

A Visit to Baltimore.

The President, accompanied by Admiral Porter, left Washington this morning on a trip to Baltimore and vicinity, and will return to-night.

Secretary Robeson

has left Washington, to be absent for about a week.

Seizure of Filibustering Steamers.

The Treasury Department is to-day in receipt of information of the seizure of three steamer this morning in New York, loaded with filibusters for Cuba.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Princeton College—The One Hundred and Twenty-second Commencement To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, June 30.—The one hundred and twenty-second commencement of Princeton College took place here this morning. The procession formed in front of the college at nine o'clock and marched to the First Presbyterian Church, which was filled with a brilliant audience.

Dr. McCosh delivered a fervent praper, after which addresses were made by members of the graduating classes, who were frequently rewarded by floral gifts from the audience. John K. Cowen, of Ohio, delivered the Master's Oration, after which the degrees were conferred by the President.

J. W. Rosebro, of North Carolina, delivered the valedictory. The graduates are fifty-eight in number, from all parts of the country. The exercises are still going on. A recess of one hour was taken after the regular addresses. Many distinguished citizens of New Jersey are present. Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and George H. Stuart are also among the number.

After the exercises are concluded the graduates and invited guests will partake of a collation. The alumni meeting comes off at 4 o'clock P. M. Classes of 1854, 1859, 1860, 1865, and 1866 met this morning.

A large number of country people are in town; every train brings more strangers. It is considered the finest commencement of any for many years, as it is seldom that so many of the old alumni have attended.

The blue and red colors of the Whig and Clio Societies meet the eye everywhere on breasts of young and old. The celebration will continue all day.

FROM WILKESBARRE.

Commencement of Wyoming Seminary—The Coal Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 30.—The annual exercises of the Wyoming Seminary took place yesterday. The oration was delivered by Dr. Tiffany, of New Brunswick, N. J., an orator of more than ordinary ability. The exercises on the part of the students were remarkably good, and gave general satisfaction.

The coal strike presents no new feature to-day, everything being in about the same condition as previously reported.

Take Him Home.

Why will not Mr. Andrew Johnson's friends, if he has any, take him home, and amuse him there? Awhile ago the unfortunate old man rushed through Tennessee like a roaring lion, breathing threatening and slaughter; and we believe he really scared the Tennesseeans. At any rate they fled at his approach, to that degree that the poor man found the railway stations nearly deserted, where he fondly expected crowds would meet him.

And now he has returned to Washington, where he is amusing idlers and street boys by his incoherent abuse of everybody except Mr. Andrew Johnson. "The times are out of joint" for him. He sees nothing but ruin ahead. The country is going to the demnition bow-wows. We are all to be enslaved. Liberty has fled from us forever. And the longer he talks the more the crowd laughs. Is it not shameful to let the poor man make an exhibition of himself in this way? Will none of his friends take him home? For there can be no longer a doubt that he has lost his wits. He has no longer a method in his scolding.—*N. Y. Post.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

The chief feature of our Money market to-day is the active demand for loans and the consequent advance in the rates. The loans and discounts are distributed among all classes of business men as well as corporations whose obligations mature with the close of to-day, and have to provide the *cum quibus* of paying out the usual July dividends and interests. The pressure on the market is consequently sharp, but it will only be of short duration, the Treasury disbursements, equal to $45,000,000 currency in interest alone, the payment of dividends on the part of innumerable corporations, and the cessation of the drain of currency into the Treasury and to the South and West, making a sudden and complete "let up" in the market inevitable after a few days.

Under the pressure for demand money, the rates range from 6@8 per cent., according to security, and street discounts from 8@10, according to credits and the urgency of applicants. Money is quite scarce, however, and the rates generally are not unreasonable when really good paper is offered.

Little doing in gold or Government stocks. The former opened at 137¼, and was quoted at 137 at 12 M. The latter are a little off. State and City loans are without quotable change, and with very limited transactions.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 1 se	105	100 sh Read R	2d. 48·94
$200 City 6s, Old	94¾	200 do	48·94
$2300 do. New	97¾	200 do	b30. 49¼
$6000 Pa R 1m 6s	100¾	200 do	ls. 48·94
$4000 C & A mt 6s '89 lots	93	200 do	ls. b30. 49¼
$6000 Ph & Et 2d.	89½	100 do	48·94
19 sh Girard Bk. ls.	57	300 do	ls. 48·94
3 sh Cam & Am R.	131	300 do	ls. b30. 49¼
7 sh Penna. c.	56½	200 do	ls. 48·94
10 do	56¾	200 do	ls. b30. 49¼
3 do	56¾	100 do	b10. 49¼
34 do rec. c.	56¾	300 do	ls. b10. 49¼
18 do	56¾	100 do	48·94
20 do c.	56¾	300 do	ls. c. 48·94
9 sh Leh Val c.	57	100 do	b5&L. 49 1-16
200 sh Phil & E. b30.	31¾	100 do	c. 49·94
300 do ls. c.	30¾	100 do	48·94
300 do ls. b30.	31¾	100 do	c. 48·94
100 do b60.	31	200 do	ls. b10. 49¼
400 do ls. b30	31½	500 do	ls. 49
200 sh Read ls.	48·94	100 do	Sat&L. 49 1-16
100 do c.	48¾	600 do	rg&L. ls. 49

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121¼; do. 1862, 121¼@121¾; do. 1864, 116¾@117¼; do. 1865, new, 119½@119¾; do. 1867, new, 119¾@119¾; do. 1868, 119¼@119¾; 10-40s, new, 107¾@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 105¾@106; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137@137¼; Silver, 131@133.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121¼; do., 1864, 116¾@117; do., Nov., 1865, 117¼@118; do., July, 1865, 119¾@119¾; do., 1867, 119¾@119¾; do., 1868, 119¾@119¾; 10-40s, 107¾@108. Pacifics, 106@106. Gold, 137.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137¼	10·30 A. M.	137¼
10·05 "	137	11·08 "	137

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The singular and almost inexplicable stringency of the money market noticed in the transactions of yesterday continued to-day, the aggravation being prolonged for a longer period beyond business hours, and extreme rates being more generally paid. In the earlier part of the day the rate on call ranged from an eighth per cent. 'flat' to an eighth per cent. and interest, many borrowers still deferring their engagements in the belief that relaxation must come in the afternoon. In this they were doomed to a most annoying disappointment; for the activity increased as 3 o'clock approached, and three-eighths to one-half per cent. was paid at that hour. The demand was far from being satisfied at this the usual closing hour of the banks, and borrowers still remained in quest of funds. The sidewalk market in front of the Stock Exchange did a stirring business in loans up to a quarter past 4 o'clock, when a few needy borrowers were still compelled to offer a half per cent. for the use of money over night. This state of affairs is a puzzle and mystery to the street. That the immediate cause of it is artificial there is no doubt. But the problem is, what is the exact object? The hand of the clique in tightening money was very visible to-day. In one transaction on the sidewalk, as above, the borrower having bid a quarter per cent. and interest the lender requested him to send his collaterals around promptly. The borrower rejoined, 'Oh, never mind about the securities; just keep the money over night. Don't lend it to anybody else, and I will pay you the interest.' On the lender demurring to a transaction of such a character, the borrower said he was only executing 'an order.' The incident tells a volume. The large cliques during the last two days have been deliberately 'carrying' money as they would stocks, and by paying the market rates have withdrawn enormous sums from circulation. It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress a law was passed forbidding the making of loans on money collaterals. This has prohibited the old favorite plan of 'tying up greenbacks.' The cliques then only lost the interest on the money which they locked up, but for which they were more than compensated by the turn in stocks. Now they are forced to the expedient of withdrawing the currency in mass, and to pay extravagant rates of interest in hope of demoralizing the stock market. It was also evident to day, from the extensive use of gold as collateral, that the precious metal had been used to assist their schemes. They were enabled to get advances of large amounts of currency upon it, and hence helped the general aggravation. The injurious effect of this stringency is witnessed in the distress which it occasions in circles having more legitimate need of money than the speculators of Wall street. Commercial paper is inactive and valueless, except at immense rates of discount—rates which business men are unwilling to pay. The best house in New York desiring accommodation at this time in Wall street would be laughed at for offering their paper less than nine to ten per cent. The banks would not help them, for they are secretly lending their money at high rates on call, while the private bankers can lend every dollar they possess at super-legal interest. The underlying cause of all the derangement seems to be the contraction of the currency by the twenty millions which Mr. Boutwell keeps in the Treasury as a reserve to enable him to carry out his visionary notions of redeeming the three per cents. These obligations, being payable on demand, are regarded as a first mortgage on the resources of the Government, whereas the ordinary greenbacks are just as much entitled to primary redemption—more so, perhaps, for the great majority of them were issued before the three per cents. This withdrawal of funds from a financial centre so sensitive as New York leaves only a small margin of funds for ordinary transactions. That margin it is in the power of the cliques to make narrower at any moment. They have so narrowed it just now that the great mass of legitimate borrowers are pushed off or compelled to submit to the usurious demands of those who are fortunate enough to have capital. It is only fair to say, in completing the record of the day, that one loan of $70,000 was made toward 5 o'clock at three-quarters per cent., but was attended with circumstances which suggested a 'wash,' and ought, therefore, not to be quoted.

"Governments were dull and weaker, in sympathy with the more active demand for money, the decline being more marked in the 62's, probably through a lower quotation—80¾—for five-twenties in London."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.—Bark has declined $1 per ton, and 50 hogsheads of No. 1 Quercitron sold at $47. Prices of Tanners' Bark are unchanged.

There is less doing in Flour, the demand having fallen off both for shipment and home consumption, but prices are unchanged. About 700 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5·25 per barrel; extra at $5·50@5·62½; Northwestern extra family at $6@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $7@8·25; and fancy lots at $9@10·50. Rye Flour sells slowly at $6@6·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is heavy, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 3000 bushels of choice Western red at $1·47@1·49; some amber at $1·55; and white at $1·65@1·75. Rye is rather better, and 1000 bushels of Pennsylvania sold at $1·30. Corn is in rather better request; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 92@93c.; high mixed at 90c.; and Western mixed at 86@88c. Oats are in fair request at 75@76c. for Ohio, and 50@70c. for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Whisky sells slowly at 94c.@$1·05, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Choy [illegible], from Rio, and Bessie Howard, from London; Brig Pass[illegible]out—Barques Plæides, for West Indies, and Stag, for P[illegible]ce; brigs Hiram Abiff, for Buenos Ayres, and Morning Star, for Trieste.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M....3.....78 | 11 A. M.....86 | 2 P. M.....88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Norw. barque Columbia, Foss, London via City Point, Va., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Cape de Verd, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GRANT'S NEUTRALITY HUMBUG.

From the N. Y. World.

"The promptness and energy with which the administration has acted towards the Cuban filibusters cannot be too highly commended. All the more praise is due because the duty was in some respects ungracious, if not actually unpopular."—*Times.*

Whether the movement towards the fundamental repeal of our neutral code which was proposed in the lower house of Congress, some two years ago, by Mr. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, passed that body by a unanimous vote, and which was only defeated in the Senate, amid the confusion of the closing hours of the session, by the persistency of Senator Sumner in demanding that it be referred under the rules to an appropriate committee for consideration, was conducive to the future national welfare of the United States, we do not propose now to discuss.

It is sufficient for our present purposes that the enactment is now upon the statute-book, and one of the laws which General Grant, not four months ago, made oath that he would take care was *faithfully* executed. Has he kept his oath?

The neutrality law makes it the duty of the President to secure the punishment of *every* citizen of the United States who accepts and exercises a commission to serve Cespedes in war against Spain; who hires or enlists in the United States a soldier to serve under Cespedes; who enlists himself to thus serve; or who begins, sets on foot, or provides the means of any military expedition or enterprise against Spain. Has Grant executed this law with "promptness and energy?"

The eighth section requires the President, when he has reason to believe any such enterprise or expedition exists in the United States, to employ, if need be, the land or naval forces, or militia, to prevent their departure. He is clothed by Congress with every required power to arrest and detain the expedition which his subordinates well know has been in notorious existence in this city for two weeks. Has he exercised the power thus given? The news reports of the *Times* during the period the expedition has been aggregated and organized in Broadway, Houston street, and other localities in the neighborhood, furnish a sufficient answer.

The Washington correspondents of the *Times* informed the public at the time that Grant refused the application of the Spanish Minister for the issue of a proclamation, similar to those issued on similar occasions from the days of Washington, warning our people not to take part in the insurrection. Why was this?

Did it come from the commitments, made by Grant previous to his inauguration, in respect to a combination by which a resolution in favor of the insurgents was to be rushed through Congress by General Banks, and which actually got through the lower house?

Either there was no occasion for the proclamation of warning made by his predecessors in office—Polk, Fillmore, and Pierce—in respect to Mexico, Cuba, and Nicaragua, or else Grant was backward in his duty when he refused the application of the Spanish Government.

And yet the *Times* says:—

"We are proud to say that our Government did not suffer itself to be tempted for an instant. It was enough for it that it was bound by its own neutrality law and by the general law of nations to take no active part in the conflict, and to debar its people from any such part. It would connive at nothing, sought no excuses for delay, practised no shifts or subterfuges—went straight to its duty, and did it effectually. It kept the national faith perfectly, and to-day that faith stands bright and clear before the world, not only above reproach, but above suspicion. Such adherence to strict duty is refreshing. It carries us back to the earlier and better days of the republic. It is just such conduct as Washington and Madison observed in similar circumstances towards other nations, which gave us, while yet in the gristle, matchless honor throughout the world."

Will that journal inform us of a single enterprise or expedition in favor of Cespedes and against Spain which the administration has effectually prevented?

Has it not, as a Government, sold arms and munitions of war, knowing they were for Cespedes, in violation of the duties of neutrality announced in Mr. Sumner's speech, which, as the *Times* published a day or two since, Grant approves?

Will the *Times* produce a single order from Washington, presumed to have the endorsement of Grant, which has directed the prompt and energetic prevention of the expedition under Ryan?

It is notorious that the orders or instructions from Washington relating to the enforcement of our neutrality laws were, up to the arrest of the Junta, confined to the detention of the Quaker City; and the *Times* has again and again said that the inculpation of Lemus and his associates before the Grand Jury and their subsequent arrest were promoted by the Spanish Consul in this city. The Grand Jury ordered bills of indictment without and independently of any influences from Washington. In fact, it was everywhere known the day after the arrest of the Junta that neither Grant nor his Secretaries were aware that the movement was on foot. District Attorney Pierrepont, when in court, on the question of allowing the Junta to give bail, carefully excluded the idea that he had any instructions from Washington, direct or indirect. He acted judicially under the statute and on his own responsibility.

Why is it that the indictment and arrest of the members of the Junta and their prominent military agents in this city, together with requiring them to give bail not to violate the neutrality laws a second time, produced no restraining influences on the operations of the efficient managing persons, and the business went on just as before? Simply because they felt Grant was on their side, and would continue officially to shut his eyes, and the eyes of all his Secretaries, to their conduct!

Whatever has been done thus far, within our knowledge, to enforce the law, has been done outside of Grant's direct intervention; and whenever that direct intervention has been needed, as in the matter of arresting and detaining the recruits of Ryan, which have been marching and countermarching across the North river, disturbing the peace of the community, *nothing has been done.* A few of the Marshal's officers, in fear of being served as was one of their number in the Houston street Casino, have, to be sure, been following these recruits about, but as powerless to arrest or detain as they are to stop the course of the Hudson with a broom.

Take the case of the steamer Perit, which everybody now admits acted in violation of law when it provided the means of conveying an expedition to Cuba. That vessel now lies in this port, and her owners and her charterers are here. Has Grant given any orders to bring them within the penalties of violated law? The truth and fact are that, excepting what the Spanish Consul has done through the machinery of the courts of justice, which are open to him, independently of the aid of the administration, on presenting sufficient evidence, there has been no prompt and energetic enforcement of the neutrality laws. It is through the Executive power alone, as conferred by the eighth section of the law of 1818, that neutrality as to Spain can be efficiently enforced, and such power Grant will not exercise. What has been done through the courts is just enough to annoy persons and put them to expense! but owing to the inertness of the President, no public good is accomplished.

To attempt to compare Grant's conduct with that of Washington in 1793—in which latter case the whole inspiration and action came from within our own Government, and not from without, in the person of a foreign minister and his counsel, as is now the case—is absurd. An expedition in 1793, fitted out by Genet, like the Ryan expedition fitted out by the Junta, would not have been free from order of arrest in this city one hour after its existence came to the knowledge of Washington.

And yet it was President Grant who, in his inaugural, said:—"In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other. * * * I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own."

It was President Grant who began his civil career by saying:—"It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith;" who even said:—"But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution."

REVOLUTION OF LABOR IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The riots succeeding the French elections are evidently arousing some fear throughout Europe. A majority for the government of 800,000 out of 8,000,000 votes is certainly not encouraging to the Imperialists. To find, moreover, that the extreme candidates do better than the medium party, and that the people care as little for constitutional monarchists as they do for the advocates of the empire, is a fact decidedly unpleasant for the great *bourgeoisie* and for the commercial classes. But, more than this, that all the great cities should have witnessed serious disturbances between the citizens and soldiers, and that even barricades have been thrown up in Paris, and everywhere the soldiers have shown the greatest forbearance, are all evidences that the empire feels itself, and for the time is, on an unstable basis. The anxiety of Europe, however, is due to a more profound cause even than the dread of a political revolution in France. There are symptoms in this election which foreshadow changes more momentous than the overthrow of dynasties. The *Nation* of this city, in a recent remarkable letter from Paris, written by an authority on French matters, expressed what the European press are beginning now to see, that the lesson of these late elections is a social rather than political one; that this new movement against the empire is, in fact, the first stirring of that grand upheaval of labor which is before long to shake every social structure throughout the civilized world. The French *ouvriers* are penetrated with the ideas which Lasalle has represented in Germany, and the "trades unions" are somewhat expressing in England, and the "Eight-hour" party embody here, that for centuries capital has wrung from labor its undue share of the profits of all production, that labor has been tyrannized over and cheated and wronged, that capitalists could combine or wait while laborers were single and weak, and must work or starve, and that now at length, either under universal suffrage as in France and America, or under trades unions in Great Britain, they will force the capitalist class to redress the wrongs of centuries.

No one can know who has not studied the subject, what a vast confederation of labor is forming throughout Europe, underlying all forms of government, and soon to extend itself even here. This great society of operatives and laborers do not much trouble themselves whether they have Emperor or President over them, Reformer or Tory, Democrat or Republican. What they are seeking for is not a political revolution, but an economical one. They do not care what party or candidates represent them, provided they can secure from the State or from capitalists such terms as will put them more on an equality with the latter. They have heard of the axioms of political economy long enough; of "wage-funds" and such other fallacies; of the impossibility of a strike permanently raising wages, or legislation giving them a greater share of profits in production, and they will have none of them. They have tested by practice that strikes can raise wages, as is the admitted result in England; that legislation can diminish hours of labor, or, in other words, add to wages, as is the experience here; and they believe, especially in France, that the Government can put them on a more even level with capitalists by lending its credit or by forcibly raising their wages, or by giving them a share in the profits of manufacture. In some shape or other, the operatives of Europe are determined to secure some greater share of the vast returns which are now yielded by modern industrial protection.

In England the trades union has almost become a governmental power, and will soon be felt in Parliament. It controls now innumerable branches of business and considerable money force. It has already increased the returns of labor, and co-operation is doing still more in the same direction.

In France, the operatives, having the tremendous weapon of universal suffrage, are determined to secure their end by governmental means. They are putting in socialist, or, at least, anti-capitalist members. They expect legislative aid for their co-operative associations, and subventions of the State and loans of credit for whatever branches of industry they may choose as most deserving. They have had enough of moderate Liberals, and want now the true "Reds," or at least the men in sympathy with the laboring classes.

Napoleon will soon perceive their objects. He understands this class, and in the great coming struggle in France and Europe between capital and labor, we may be sure that he will at once side with the masses. He has no sympathy with the *bourgeoisie*, nor they for him. The empire can rest as well on a confederation of labor, as on a representative assembly. The *ouvriers* have no objections to a Napoleon, provided the State become the patron of the workingmen. The empire will do as well for them as a republic, if it loan its credit, or organize work, and make the laborers, in effect, capitalists. Such is the future which dimly shines out through the mists of these elections.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S IDEAS OF GEN. GRANT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The despatch from Washington giving the matured ideas of ex-President Johnson on the character of General Grant and the prospects of his administration, is making a great sensation. It has been apparent for a long time past that Mr. Johnson had something on his mind concerning General Grant which would some day come out; and now that it is out, we are comforted by the thought that, while General Grant will survive, Mr. Johnson experiences a great relief. He has certainly spoken his mind very freely, and whatever may be said of his bad temper and bad taste, there are thousands of men throughout the country who will chuckle over his denunciations of the President as the very exposition that was wanted to wake up the administration and arouse the people, and to revive the drooping Democracy, and declare that this pointed and pungent conversation, in short, is a crown of glory to Andy Johnson.

He says he knows Grant thoroughly, has studied him, and is satisfied that he is the greatest farce that was ever thrust upon a people; that the little fellow has nothing in him—not a single idea—no policy and no conception of the political situation; that he don't understand the philosophy of a single question, and is completely lost in trying to understand his position; that he is mendacious, cunning, and treacherous; that this little fellow Grant is a mere upstart and accident of the war; that he is a subject more for pity than contempt; that physically, mentally, and morally he is a nonentity; that his soul could revolve a thousand years in a hazlenut shell without knocking against its walls; that he has no policy, no standard, no creed, no faith; that he receives presents, and appoints the givers to his Cabinet; that such a man degrades the Presidential office; that he is a mere incident of the war; that his fittest place is that of assistant at a cross-roads horse race; that he is a liar and a coward (Heaven save the mark!), and that under his administration we are tending to despotism or anarchy, and to repudiation or a moneyed aristocracy of bondholders; and soon to the end of the chapter.

What is the cause of this ferocious philippic from Mr. Johnson? His provocation has been great. First, he appointed General Grant, under the Tenure-of-Office law, Secretary of War *ad interim*, in the place of Stanton. The object was to head off Stanton and Congress in Southern reconstruction, and to use Grant for the purpose. But when brought to the pinch, with the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension of Stanton, Grant, a law-abiding man, delivered his office back to Stanton. The correspondence between Grant and Johnson on this subject reveals two things very clearly—first, that Johnson expected Grant to back him up and head off Congress; and secondly, that Grant all the time was operating to support Congress and to head off Johnson. The quiet acquiescence of Grant in the action of the Senate reinstating Stanton made a case of hostility between Johnson and Grant as decisive and remorseless as that between Hannibal and Rome. From that day, under Johnson's charges of treachery and falsehood, Grant, as far as possible, suspended all relations with Johnson, and more than once the General absented himself on a journey to avoid some occasion suggesting an official or social necessity for coming into contact with the President. This state of war was continued down to General Grant's inauguration, in which Mr. Johnson took no part; and notwithstanding General Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," there is no peace yet between him and Johnson. And has not Johnson cause enough for the wrath of Hannibal? For is it not probable that had Grant played into the hands of Johnson in that Stanton affair something might have turned up that would have made Johnson the Democratic candidate in 1868, with Grant nowhere?

Hence all these outpourings of the vials of wrath of Johnson against Grant go for nothing. They are but the impotent ravings of a shallow political schemer, defeated by the very instrument he had chosen to draw his chestnuts from the fire. Let them laugh who win. General Grant can afford to laugh at the folly of Andrew Johnson, and yet he cannot afford to rest upon his laurels. His great achievements in the war have made him President; but upon his achievements as a practical statesman will depend the public judgment upon his administration; and he must do something positive, practical, and popular as President, or his administration will be a failure.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiecman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 1 2

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—

84,285 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new.
47,740 yards Worsted Cords, new.
67¾ yards Black Cloth, new.
1,054½ yards Green Kersey, new.
3,000 Common Tents, linen, new.

There will also be sold at the same time a large lot of Damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—

2,700 Woollen Blankets.
25,423 Uniform Coats.
857 Sack Coats.
1,188 Forage Caps.
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886 pairs Stockings.
4,036 pairs Trowsers.
1,100 Grain Sacks.
20 sets Harness.
21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe.
19,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted;

and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Tools, etc. etc.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

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Deputy Quartermaster-General and
6 29 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

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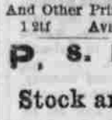

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THE DEMOCRACY.

Their Conventions—Conclusion of Yesterday's Proceedings—Disgraceful Proceedings.

We give below the proceedings of the City and County Democratic Conventions, in continuation of our reports of yesterday.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The names of James S. Watson and Colonel E. W. C. Greene were finally presented for the permanent chairmanship.

An amendment to continue the temporary officers was offered, and on being put by the President was received with cries of "No! No! That's not according to the rules!" After some more confusion, the Chair stated that all he desired was harmony, and that he was willing to put the motion that a ballot be taken. This motion was carried, and the Secretaries being appointed tellers, the ballot was proceeded with, being frequently interrupted by the delegates rising in their places and shouting at the top of their voices. At one time two of the delegates got to blows in front of the chairman's stand, but they were separated without having done each other any bodily harm.

The names having been all called, the Chair announced the vote as follows:—

James S. Watson.....126 votes
E. W. C. Greene.....134 votes

Mr. Greene was declared elected, when a motion was agreed to that the temporary secretaries and doorkeepers be continued.

Colonel Greene then, in a few remarks, returned his thanks for the honor of having been selected to preside over the deliberations of the convention.

The Chair then appointed the various Committees on Contested Seats, and during this interval the delegates amused themselves by running around loose. An occasional knockdown was a part of the amusement. At one time a ring was formed in a corner, and two of the representatives of the unterrified indulged in a regular set-to. The rougher portion of the convention, which was largely in the ascendancy, encouraged the fight, which lasted for some time. Both combatants bore the marks of each other's fists, and the eye of one of them was completely closed.

Just after this encounter there was a rush at the door, during which one individual lost his watch and another a breastpin. A number of outsiders obtained admittance into the room during this rush, and among them was Detective Miller.

Order being once more restored, the convention proceeded to general nomination for City Commissioner. The following candidates were named:—Colonel A. H. Reynolds, William W. Able, Christopher Snyder, Charles F. Jones, George W. Hare, Charles B. Duncan, Matthew Crawford, and John Robbins.

Prior to the ballot being taken, a difficulty occurred about the manner in which the vote should be taken. It was finally settled, and Messrs. John P. McFadden and Lawrence Tobin were appointed tellers.

Five ballots were had, with the following result:—

Duncan	82	88	92	124	159
Reynolds	82	95	109	113	84
Snyder	42	45	43	34	...
Crawford	31	32	31	...	...
Jones	20	7	...	...	...
Hare	11	2	...	...	...
Robbins	2	1	...	...	...
Able	2	...	...	...	...

Whereupon Captain Charles B. Duncan was declared the nominee for City Commissioner.

During the balloting the proceedings were characterized by the same disorderly behavior that had prevailed for the previous five hours. A crowd of the lowest kind of roughs—delegates and outsiders—took possession of the space between the benches and platform, and kept up such a shouting that it was scarcely possible for the tellers to hear the responses of the delegates. Occasionally some one would answer the name of another delegate, and when recognized the crowd would rush for him, some one give him a poke, and he would retire to the rear of the room, only to return again and repeat his offense.

Fights were of frequent occurrence, and the only wonder was that the convention did not on several occasions break up in a grand row.

The President, armed with a huge piece of a packing-box, rapped, and rapped, and rapped, until the stick was shivered almost to splinters; in an effort to preserve order; but it was no use—this crowd of ruffians just did as they pleased; they shouted, they yelled, and they fought, and eventually, so outrageous did their behavior become, that the respectable part of the convention left the hall, disgusted not only with the brutes whom they had selected for companions, but with the manner in which the Democracy choose their standard-bearers.

The announcement of the result of the last ballot was succeeded with another almost indescribable scene of confusion. While some of the delegates were calling for an adjournment, others were demanding that candidates be put in nomination for City Treasurer. Partial order would be restored, when some half-drunken fellow would move for an adjournment. This would be met with deafening cries of "No!" "No!" In the midst of this unruly conduct, Folyard Degan mounted a stand and made a short speech to those around him, and all that could be heard above the din was, "The eyes of the people are upon the action of this Democratic Convention."

The President put a motion that the convention go into nomination for City Treasurer, and it would have been a difficult matter for any one to have decided whether the yeas or nays had it.

A delegate then mounted a settee and read the following letter:—

Dear Sir:—It is my earnest wish that my friends withdraw from the convention, as I consider it the merest farce as conducted. Please have this publicly made known to my friends.

Very truly yours, JOS. N. PEIRSOL.

This was followed by a harangue by one of the delegates, and whatever he said must have been satisfactory to those surrounding him, for a great crowd pressed towards the door, which was so well guarded that none could get out. The clerk, in the midst of all this noise, commenced calling the roll without any nominations having been made. For an instant order was maintained, and it was for only an instant. The call was frequently interrupted by the cries of the delegates, but the clerk managed to get through the roll in some sort of a way.

The ballot resulted as follows:—

S. Gross Fry	175
Joseph N. Peirsol	73
George Grant	17

As will be seen, many of the Peirsol men refused to vote, they expressing their dissatisfaction loudly at the way in which the convention had acted. They claim that the nomination of Mr. Fry was irregular, inasmuch as no names were put in general nomination, as prescribed by the rules of the party.

On the motion to make the nomination unanimous, there were a great number of nays. At half-past 10 P. M. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Hardly had this convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the scenes of disorder which had been prevalent during the morning were re-enacted. The trouble originated from a number of outsiders having obtained admission into the room. Many of the delegates made suggestions as to the manner of getting these fellows out, but all to no purpose.

At last matters were reaching such a crisis that Sam Josephs, with the aid of a distinguished commander-in-chief, jumped on to the platform and intimidated the chairman into putting the motion to the meeting. The proposition was a welcome one, as the delegates were getting thirsty with their recent vocal exertions, and was unanimously carried. The crowd was then forced out of the hall, and the seats rearranged.

In a short time the delegates came into the hall as their names were called out. At one of the windows a head was observed peeping into the room, and as soon as it was found that the owner had no business with the convention, the window was uplifted and the man summarily precipitated into the street below.

At 5·20 P. M. all the delegates had taken seats, and this tumultuous convention was once more called to order by Mr. Hopkins, who had provided himself with an additional club.

Some persons assembled in the balcony, and this caused cries of "Get down! get down!" and Alderman McMullin, who manages these things in a wondrous manner, climbed up to the balcony and insisted upon the disobedient members coming down stairs and taking their seats. His orders were at once complied with. The chairman had a partiality for striking the table, which did not improve the nervous condition of the individuals on the platform. At last a step was taken towards forming a

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Philip H. Lowry and Isaac Leech were nominated for President, and, amid confusion of tongues and striking of the injured table, the nominations were declared closed.

Mr. Mountjoy moved that two tellers be appointed, which was agreed to.

The Chair asked whether he should appoint the tellers, but

Mr. Robert Lister Smith objected, when another disorder took place.

At last it was decided that Mr. Hopkins should name the tellers, and George Mountjoy and Michael Magee were appointed.

Terrific cries of "One more" rent the air, but no notice was taken of them. The tellers were about to call the roll, when the Chairman left his position to attend to some altercation at the door, and another delay ensued. A general fight took place at the entrance, and after the door had been shut the Chairman mounted the platform and began pounding the table, thereby beating another strip off that most valuable piece of furniture. At this juncture Alderman McMullin was seen to gallop in the direction of the other door, which had been forced open, and that gentleman soon secured the room against further intrusion.

The tellers then proceeded, and the first name called was "Apple," who voted for Lowry, after making as much fuss as he was capable of doing.

A drunken man answered to the name of "Abrahams," when up rose about two-thirds of the convention and shouted out that he was not "Abrahams." Cries of "Throw him out of the window" followed, but the besotted wretch collapsed ere the threat was carried out.

When the tellers had called a few more names, the secretary said a mistake had been made, and it was necessary to commence afresh.

After reaching the letter "D" another pummelling scene took place at the door, which lasted fully ten minutes, and some of the men, to use a Democratic phrase, "had heads put on them." The services of "the Alderman" were again called into requisition, and proved valuable in quelling the disturbance.

The tellers at last succeeded in reading the list, but such disgraceful scenes as took place each time a name was called we never expected to witness. A number of prominent Fourth-ward politicians seemed to control the election, and brought up men whose names had been omitted, according to their story, by the tellers, and whose votes were in every instance recorded for Leech. Lowry lost his temper several times when he thought an unfair ballot was being cast by his opponents; and, taken all in all, the convention was a fine illustration of what a confusion a large number of men can cause when they set themselves upon it. Lowry, finding his cause hopeless, rose up and announced that he wished the reporters to notice that he withdrew from the contest. He was greeted with cries of "Sit down! go home to bed!"

Mr. Leech appeared on the platform, and was loudly cheered. Some delegates proposed that he be elected by acclamation, but the Chairman ordered the tellers to proceed with the calling of the roll.

The report of the tellers was 151 votes for Leech and 137 for Lowry.

A number of delegates moved that his election be made unanimous, which was agreed to. The Chairman then announced that Mr. Leech, of the Twenty-seventh ward, was duly elected permanent President of the convention. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Leech took the chair, and briefly thanked his friends for their kindness.

John W. Boileau and Thomas McGonegal were elected secretaries, and John Hancock treasurer.

On motion it was agreed that the present doorkeepers and messenger be retained in their respective positions.

Dr. S. P. Brown and Andrew Brumaker were elected vice-presidents.

The first business in order was the settlement of contested seats.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Josephs, it was agreed that the Committee on Contested Seats should be announced this morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the convention adjourned.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

We gave the result yesterday of the First Senatorial District Convention. It appears that the "Hon." Sam Josephs received the nomination first, but he immediately entered the hall and *declined the honor*, delivering himself himself of the following address:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I feel compelled by information just received to say a word to you at this time. My position is a peculiar one, and thus placed I trust you will pardon me if I occupy your time for a brief period. I have been just officially notified that the Democracy of the Third Legislative District, as they have done for the last eight years, have by acclamation renominated me for I representative of their district. It would be worse than ungrateful upon my part if I were to refuse the honor thus thrust upon me.

For many long and trying years I have been their trusted representative during the darkest hour of our party's history; they confided in me, and when I was most beset by political foes they stood around me like a wall of fire. I assure you, gentlemen, this renewed tribute of their confidence, I cannot disregard—but while I am thus compelled to decline to be a candidate before your convention, I am none the less grateful for your convincing evidences of regard, and while I am satisfied that, despite newspaper clamor and personal slander, you, the representatives of the people, elected, I may say, without oppositions, would nominate me for Senator of your district, yet I am still compelled to decline. Gentlemen, I owe you much, and I trust you will believe me when I say to you I am sincerely and honestly thankful, to those who are present who are my friends, and I feel that a vast majority are. I have but one word to say in conclusion: I beg that they will give their support to Alexander J. Diamond, and in serving him in this hour my friends serve me; he is a gentleman against whom no word of reproach can be uttered; one whose record is clean, one who is faithful to his friends; he is one who possesses and commands the esteem of the entire Democracy of this district.

Another vote was then taken, the result being the nomination of Mr. Alexander J. Diamond.

THE REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

The following is a corrected list of the nominations made by the Representative District Conventions for the lower house of the State Legislature:—

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. Samuel Goodale.	10. Thomas J. Oram.
2. Edward McGowan, Wm. C. Gillingham.	11. Charles S. Gray.
3. Samuel Josephs.	12. Daniel Foster.
4. Louis Govatt.	13. Michael Mullin, John Forsyth.
5. E. G. Carlin, John I. Rogers.	14. R. K. Miller.
6. John F. Mooney.	15. Francis C. Chadwick.
7. John H. Sloan.	16. Robert Wildey.
8. No nomination.	17. C. J. Hettrick.
9. Samuel Daily.	18. Samuel Lafferty.

THE WARD CONVENTIONS.

The following are the nominations made by the ward conventions, as far as ascertained:—

First Ward — Common Council, Henry Hoover. Alderman, Captain John T. Doyle. Constable, Bartholomew Gillen. School Directors, Andrew Sterling, George Creasy, Eugene Woodward.

Second Ward—Select Council, Dr. E. C. Kamerly. Alderman, James Hagan.

Third Ward—School Directors, A. W. Fletcher, John W. McCaffrey, Martin W. Armstrong. Constable, Francis Morgan.

Fourth Ward—Select Council, Henry Marcus; Common, James F. Stockdale. Alderman, George Moore. Constable, Francis Finnegan. Assessor, John J. Lochran. School Directors, John Quigg, William J. Manning, Samuel Wilson, and William Kenny.

Fifth Ward—Aldermen, John P. Delaney. Hugh Coligan. Constable, Daniel Haggerty.

Sixth Ward—Select Council, John C. Bickel. Aldermen, John B. Makin, Florence McCarty. School Directors, John McMakin, William H. Hamilton, Felix Barr. Constables, William Smith, P. A. Brown.

Eighth Ward—Select Council, Henry B. Coxe, Common Council, A. L. Bonaffon. Aldermen, James J. Breen, H. F. Donnelly. School Directors, Charles W. Brooke, Dr. Wm. J. Birkey, M. J. Kieran. Constables, Thomas Christy, John Egan.

Ninth Ward—Select Council, Colonel John Bingham. Common Council, Robert Liggett. School Directors, James Leonard, John Stinson, Christopher Cusac. Constable, Christopher Dunn.

Eleventh Ward—Select Council, Samuel King. Common Council, Thomas H. Gill. Alderman, Wilson Kerr. Constable, William Early. School Directors, Thomas A. Fahy, Edward Matthews, and Wm. H. Wright.

Twelfth Ward—Constables, Thomas Delaney, John Lowe. School Directors, William J. Turner, Peter Abell, Channing Leidy.

Fifteenth Ward—Select Council, James McFillen. Common Council, Charles Bowers, E. H. Faulkner. Constable, James McHugh.

Seventeenth Ward—Common Council, William Erret. Alderman, Charles Burns. Constable, James Houghey. School Directors, Bernard Sherry, William Dean, and Matthew C. Brady.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Common Council, William Mulligan, ——McClellan. Alderman, James Short.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Select Council, Samuel L. Snyder. Common Council, Levy K. Dover, Peter G. Bowers. Aldermen, Owen McDonald, W. F. Boucher. Constable, Monroe Bounds.

Twenty-eighth Ward—Select Council, John P. McFadden. Alderman, —— Helms. School Directors, William S. Martin, Uriah K. Arnold, George R. Scott.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Thomas & Son sold the following properties at the Exchange yesterday:—$15,000 Pennsylvania Canal Company mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., 77 per cent.; 100 shares Empire Transportation Company, $53·50, and 79 at $53; 9 shares Washington Manufacturing Company, Gloucester, N. J., par $300, $287·50; 1 share Point Breeze Park, $110; 2 shares Southwark National Bank, $115; 200 shares Cambria Iron Company, $20·25; 35 shares Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company, 50c.; 800 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, 50c.; $18,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co., 77 per cent.; four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 270 South Second street, and lot 30 by 106 feet, $11,300; four-story brick store, southeast corner Third and South streets, and lot 16 by 41½ feet, subject to a ground-rent of $14 a year, $8750; lot, Eleventh street, north of Tioga, 40 by 185½ feet, $510; three story brick dwelling, No. 1746 North Sixth street, and lot 13 by 85 feet, subject to a ground-rent of $51 a year, $500; lot southeast corner of Westminster avenue and Markoe street, 100 by 318 feet, subject to $3550, $1500; three-story stone and brick dwelling, Richmond street, southwest of Otis, and lot 25½ by 87½ feet, $1550; ground-rent of $600 a year, $9550; three-story brick residence, No. 631 North Twentieth street, and lot 19 by 88½ feet, $7500; ground-rent of $32 a year, $475; one of $51 a year, $760.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137½.

—Governor Geary goes to Gettysburg today.

—President Grant will visit Baltimore today.

—The grain crop of Oregon promises to be unprecedentedly large.

—A large Republican meeting was held in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

—Treasurer Spinner has returned to Washington from his home in New York.

—The State Democratic Convention of Maine was held at Bangor yesterday.

—Andrew Johnson was expected to, but did not, speak at Washington last night.

—The *Evening Bulletin* office, at Kansas City, Mo., was burned on Monday night.

—Mr. Gilmore's benefit at the Boston Coliseum was a success, $25,000 being realized

—General Canby has issued an order extending the Stay law to the first of next year.

—Commissioner Delano leaves Washington for Ohio to-day, to be absent for some time.

—A heavy storm in Western Connecticut has damaged property to a very heavy amount.

—The loss to depositors by the Ocean Bank robbery will, it is now believed, exceed $500,000.

—Hon. Ira Harris was struck with paralysis at Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday, but is recovering.

—Secretary Robeson is in Camden, N. J., arranging his private affairs preparatory to taking up his residence permanently in Washington.

—200,000 cross-ties for the Pacific Railroad have been floated down the Cache la Poudre river.

—J. F. Sheldon, of Albany, was murdered by Indians near Prescott, Arizona, on the 13th ultimo.

—Hon. John Covode has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

—Reverdy Johnson was at Washington yesterday, preparing to settle up with the State Department.

—The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, in session at Pittsburg, are discussing the Alabama claims.

—A severe storm swept over Connecticut on Monday, doing serious damage to roads and bridges.

—Seattle and Olympia, Washington Territory, were visited by heavy earthquake shocks on Monday.

—The catcher of the Pastime Base Ball Club of Baltimore had a leg broken during a game at Washington, yesterday.

—The Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, Ark., which suspended some time ago, has resumed business.

—Silver mines are said to have been discovered between White Pine and the head of navigation on the Colorado river.

—Five pieces of condemned State artillery have been forwarded to Gettysburg, to be used in the statue of General Reynolds.

—Work was yesterday commenced on the new telegraph line from Boston to Duxbury, to connect with the new oceanic cable.

—The barque Helen Livezy, from New York to Montreal, was sunk at sea on the 28th instant, by colliding with the steamer Hammonia.

—Prominent merchants of San Francisco contemplate holding a public meeting to organize measures for the protection of Chinese emigrants.

Foreign Affairs.

—General De Rodas was dined at Havana yesterday, and in a post-prandial speech said that in crushing the rebellion he counted on the aid of 50,000 volunteers.

—United States 5-20 bonds closed in London yesterday at 80⅝.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....4·29 | Moon Rises.....11·33
Sun Sets.....7·35 | High Water.....7·14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James, C. B. Dubborow, Thomas L. Gillespie, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 15
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 19
Cella	London	New York	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	June 22
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 22

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Union	New York	Bremen	July 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 1
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	July 2
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	July 3
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 3
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 3
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 8
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, Turk's Island, Warren & Gregz.
Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, Orient, L. I., J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Isaac Vansant, Pitts, Newport, R. I., David Cooper.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Georgetown, D. C., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Busser, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mary Puder, Mrs. Kline and daughter, Samuel Aldrich, E. Stewart, L. Seehausen, Samuel Koockogey, George P. Carse, T. R. Roach, Capt. H. J. Bickman, J. W. Kelly, R. K. Freeman, Jas. O'Brien, T. J. Perkins, Miss F. Perkins, W. W. Perkins, Mrs. Conover, Mr. Lattimore, wife, children, and servant, Mr. R. D. Fox, wife, children, and servant, Mrs. Marshall and daughter, Miss Barnwell, Miss Miller, B. Bramell, M. Fredericks, C. Jenkins, H. Douty, George Gaines, P. C. Perry, C. B. Smith.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque Agostima, Thom, 40 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Haidee, McDowell, 12 days from Port Morant, with logwood to D. N. Wetzler & Co. 25th inst., lat. 36 31, long. 74 16, spoke whaling schr Union, of Fair Haven, three months out, steering S.
Schr Wm. C. Mason, Lacey, 7 hours from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Webster Barnard, arrived on Monday from St. John, N. B., is consigned to Lennox & Burgess—not as before.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havre-de-Grace, June 30.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
G. B. Moore, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Harry and Alice, with lumber for Chester.
J. E. Blackwell, with posts to Taylor & Betts, and staves to Thomas M. Coates.
Carrie May, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charles Cramer, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
E. T. Postelthwaite, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Nelly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charles and Rolla, with lumber for St. George's.
Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to J. F. Woolverton.
St. Lawrence, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, June 29.—Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
M. L. Herrick, with rye malt, and W. C. Gillespie, with staves for Philadelphia.
Baltimore Branch Office, June 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. J. Wolcott; Yuba; M. Hennessey; F. McWilliams; A. L. Mason; Anson Roberts; W. B. Crawford; M. A. Duffy; Chas. Holgate; Luan; and Board of Trade, all with coal for New York.
Hope, with coal, for Chester.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., June 28.—Barques Ermina, for Rotterdam; Blair Athol, for Falmouth for orders, went to sea 26th inst. Ship Tyro, for Antwerp; barque Lincoln, for New Orleans; brigs Herald, for Cardenas; John Sanderson, for Pictou; Clara P. Gibbs, for Boston; and schr S. B. Wheeler, bound east, went to sea yesterday, all from Philadelphia. Two barques, names unknown, also went to sea yesterday. Brig Mountain Eagle, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, has passed in. Steamtug America is at the Breakwater. Wind SW. and light. Weather warm.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Maggie Hammond, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship James Campbell, Ehlert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship David McNutt, McLellan, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 18th inst.
Ship John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 17th inst.
Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, at Cowes 18th inst., from Callao.
Ship Record, Colfer, for Philadelphia, was ready for sea at Liverpool 19th inst.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Barque Malvina Degner, Springer, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 18th inst.
Barque Lady Hilda, Mills, from London via Portland for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst. lat. 42 46, long. 48 26.
Barque Assunta, from —— for Philadelphia, at Gibraltar 8th inst.
Barque E. A. Sonder Payne, sailed from Antwerp 18th inst. for New York.
Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, hence, at Charleston 26th inst.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.
Schr Annie May, May, sailed from Dighton 24th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 26th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 2, hence, at Norwich 26th inst.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, 20 days from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, put into New York 28th inst., leaky.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Abbie E. Campbell, for New York, was struck by lightning 27th inst., at 2 A. M., off New Castle, Del., and had foremast completely shattered and broken off close to the deck. She put back for repairs.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsp

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books,	Writing Cases,
Satchels,	Writing Desks,
Traveling Bags,	Bankers' Cases,
Porte-monnaies,	Dressing Cases.
Portfolios,	Money Belts,
Cigar Cases,	Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Alexander G. Cattell. Elijah Cattell. 2 23

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 4 1 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON,
under the management of Messrs. ELLSLER & DENIER, with their celebrated
PANTOMIME TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented Mr. George L. Fox's great
FAIRY AND TRICK PANTOMIME
OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which has had the unprecedented run of
250 NIGHTS
in New York, and performed in our Western and Southern cities by this Troupe
220 TIMES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be produced in a style of completeness which stamps it as the
MOST ASTONISHING PANTOMIME OF THIS AGE,
and courts comparison with the famous
ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.
Artists of the first reputation have been engaged, and no expense has been spared in any department to present
HUMPTY DUMPTY
in any respect inferior to its production in New York.
NEW COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL TRICKS,
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
SPLENDID PROPERTIES,
GORGEOUS PARAPHERNALIA,
AND MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be personified by the celebrated pantomimist,
TONY DENIER,
whose delineation of the wiggeries and waggeries of the
MERRY CLOWN
are unequalled.
Mr. GEORGE H. BEANE as the Simple Pantaloon.
Mr. HARRY LESLIE as the Nimble Harlequin.
Mad'lle AURIOL as the Tripping Columbine.
The Ballet will be under the direction of
MONS. HENRI ST. ODY,
the distinguished Maitre de Ballet, and comprises
SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO,
the beautiful and graceful Premiere Danseuse.
M'LLE ALEXANDRINA,
the beautifully-formed Seconda Danseuse.
MISS BEANE,
M'LLE BELLINI,
the accomplished and favorite Soloists.
BETTY WIEGEL AND SALLIE MANNING,
the charming dancers, and a
FULL TROUPE OF CORYPHEES.
To give full and satisfactory effect to the
GRAND SKATING SCENE,
the managers have engaged the
CHAMPION SKATER OF AMERICA,
MR. ALFRED MOE,
who will perform many graceful and difficult evolutions upon Parlor Skates.
The favorite Comedienne,
MISS C. JEFFERSON,
as the
SPIRIT OF BURLESQUE.
The new and brilliant scenery produced in Humpty Dumpty is from the master hand of the distinguished artist, J. FETTERS.
The bill board advertising scene by Mr. W. E. SMITH, from designs furnished by PETER F. ABEL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND HUMPTY DUMPTY FESTIVAL
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at half-past 2.

To prevent confusion and to avoid any misunderstanding, the Manager announces the following
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND DRESS CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
SECURED SEATS, in either circle.....ONE DOLLAR
ORCHESTRA (or Parquet) SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR
FAMILY CIRCLE.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES.....EIGHT DOLLARS

Seats can be secured at the Box Office daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
ALEX. FISHER, BUSINESS MANAGER for the Humpty Dumpty Troupe.
6 28 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19 tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Purse $300; second horse to save his entrance; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. For horses that have not beat 2 31.

Entrance 10 per cent.; three or more to fill; two to start. Entries to close Saturday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Office, No. 144 South FOURTH Street.
6 24 6t S. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—New Frame Cottage, large yard and garden, nine rooms, good water, five minutes' walk to Depot, frequent trains.
Merchantville is a beautiful village, possessing all the requisites for a pleasant country home, church, school, an extensive boarding school, post office, hotel, location high and healthy; excellent water. Very desirable Building Lots for sale at a moderate price, only four miles from Philadelphia via Camden and Burlington County Railroad; leave foot of Market street at 7 and 10 A. M., and 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5 and 6·30 P. M. Leave Merchantville 6·41, 7·54 and 9·10 A. M., and 1·22, 2·41, 5·30 and 8·33 P. M.
For particulars inquire of M. HOMER, Jr., Merchantville, or E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. 6 25 6t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

DEMOCRACY ON THE RAMPAGE.

Some of the recent conventions of the Republican party of this city were conducted in such an unfair, disorderly, and disgraceful manner, that we supposed the climax of partisan iniquity had been reached. But the proceedings at the various Democratic conventions show that we were wofully mistaken. There was a still lower deep, and the representatives of that organization plunged into it headlong. Nothing but murder was wanting to complete the carnival of contention, corruption, cheating, and crime. The bad and base elements of the Democracy were in the ascendant, and if the demons in the bottomless pit had been unchained and introduced into their council-rooms, they could scarcely have added anything to the horrors of the scene.

The reporters give a vivid sketch of some of the more striking spectacles. But while a few of the knock-downs and drag-outs, the thefts, the frauds, and the whiskyisms are duly chronicled, the proceedings, as a whole, beggar description, and they may well cause every decent Democrat to blush with shame, and every good citizen to shrink with horror from the thought that bodies of such a character shall wield a commanding influence over the political destinies of Philadelphia.

In former times nominations had a serious meaning. They indicated that the nominees had a good claim to the confidence of the parties which placed them in the field, and that they were at least not below the average of their fellow-citizens in intelligence, patriotism, and integrity. But nominations made by the material of which the Democratic conventions were composed, prove only that the nominees have managed to win the favor of the worst classes of the community, and they are more of a disgrace than an honor. The day cannot be far distant when endorsements of this description will be regarded by the community at large as a much better reason why the men who receive them should never be voted for at popular elections, than as an irresistible title to the support of intelligent and honest freemen.

In the Senatorial Convention the redoubtable Sam Josephs withdrew from the contest at the eleventh hour, but as he publicly claimed that the convention was ready to nominate himself, and as he dictated the choice of the nominee, Alexander J. Diamond, the Democracy have little reason to congratulate themselves upon the change in the programme. From Josephs' man Friday the public can expect nothing better than from Josephs himself.

In their Representative Conventions the Democracy did no better in the districts in which they possess a decided majority. They have renominated nearly all the members by whom they were represented at Harrisburg last winter, and they have thus shown even less regard for the popular clamor for the purification of the Legislature than was evinced by the Republican Legislative Conventions. Duplicate nominations in a few of their districts afford a good sign that the consciences of all the delegates have not been stifled; but the unanimous renomination of Sam. Josephs shows how little the leaders in his district care for the welfare of the people.

But the grand scenes of action were the County and City Conventions, for in these bodies the entire Democracy of Philadelphia were represented, and a broad field was afforded for a display of their idiosyncrasies. The County Convention consumed the whole day in completing its organization. It required nice management, bold manœuvring, hard fighting, and desperate deviltry for the whisky ring to curb and conquer this body; but its leaders were equal to the task, and they remained masters of the field. The defeated President, Philip Lowry, Jr., condenses his condemnation of the whole proceedings in a card published this morning, in which he states that, as he was elected three times and denied an opportunity to preside by a mob, he requests that his friends will give "no further acknowledgment to the convention until honest delegates be permitted to exercise their rights." A fitting counterpart of this statement is found in the fact that the Chairman chosen was Isaac Leech, one of the most adroit of Democratic manipulators, and that his prominent backers were men equal to any emergency.

In the City Convention the party spur was plied more actively, and, amid a succession of wild scenes of disorder, enlivened by terrific combats and an incursion of a detective officer in search of a thief, the good work of turning out candidates went on so bravely that Duncan was declared the nominee for Commissioner and Fry for Treasurer. Mr. Peirsol, the present Treasurer, requested his friends to withdraw, because the convention, as conducted, was the "merest farce;" but their efforts to obey this request were prevented by downright violence, and they were obliged, by main force, to remain helpless witnesses of the slaughter of their favorite candidate.

Out of evil good sometimes comes, and even the disgraceful scenes in the Democratic Conventions will serve a useful purpose if they help to teach good citizens the folly of suffering themselves to be bound hand and foot, on election day, by the villainous action of the scoundrels and the scum of the city.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.

YESTERDAY a meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the acceptance or rejection of the bequest made by the late Dr. James Rush. When the fact was first made public that the Philadelphia Library had fallen heir to the magnificent sum of one million dollars, there was a general expression of satisfaction among all classes of citizens. Literary men especially, who know what the institution now is, who have enjoyed the many facilities that are afforded under the liberal system of management that throws its fine collection open to all comers, saw in the possession of Dr. Rush's wealth the means for largely increasing its usefulness and placing it on a level with the greatest of the great libraries of the world. The Philadelphia Library has for years, indeed from its very foundation, been hampered for want of funds; but it has been managed with prudence and skill, and in spite of its poverty it has obtained and fairly maintained a name and reputation of which the people of this city may well be proud. It was the general opinion that Dr. Rush could not have given his wealth to a worthier object, or to one that would make it a permanent blessing for all coming time, and the congratulations that were bestowed upon the library for its good fortune were as sincere as they were deserved.

On the publication of Dr. Rush's will, however, it was found that his bequest was encumbered with a vast number of curious and absurd conditions, directions, and expressions of opinion that rendered it difficult to understand what his real wishes were, and to make it extremely doubtful whether the money would not be more of an encumbrance than an aid to the library. The more the matter was considered, the more doubtful became the expediency of accepting the bequest; and when it was understood that the executor of Dr. Rush had, in compliance with his directions, determined to locate the new library building at Broad and Christian streets, and that he had purchased a lot of ground for the purpose, the hesitation to accept the bequest with its entrammelling conditions became clearly defined.

It was felt, however, that the matter was one of so much importance that hasty action would be imprudent, and after a thorough discussion yesterday, and a free expression of opinion among the stockholders present, it was finally concluded to defer final action on the subject until October next. The legal opinion that was obtained as to the intentions of the testator stated that the whole matter of selecting a lot and erecting a building was in the hands of the executor, and that in choosing the location at Broad and Christian streets he was carrying out the exact wishes of Dr. Rush. If the Philadelphia Library were removed to this place its usefulness would undoubtedly be materially impaired, and, coupled with the other extraordinary conditions of Dr. Rush's will, the expediency of accepting the bequest is more than doubtful.

A million dollars, however, is a great prize, and the Library Company is right to take time for a careful consideration of the matter, but it would certainly seem that the most judicious course for it to pursue is to decline the money, and carry on its work as it has been doing, trusting to the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia to furnish it with funds, if any are needed, to carry on operations.

If the Philadelphia Library refuses to accept the bequest, the public will not lose the benefit of it, for, by the provisions of Dr. Rush's will, the money will be devoted to the establishment of an independent free library. Under all the circumstances, this appears to be the best thing that could be done. Dr. Rush was perfectly right to impose such conditions in his bequest as would insure its being applied in a proper manner to the object intended, and protected from waste and extravagance; but the greater portion of his will was a mass of absurdity, which could only have emanated from an eccentric recluse who had no practical ideas as to what he wanted to do himself, or what were the necessities of the institution he desired to benefit. It is a question whether the Philadelphia Library has a right, in view of the position it holds as a public institution, to encumber itself by accepting the money so ungraciously bestowed.

HAS THE MAYOR GONE FISHING?

A FEW years ago, when Mayor McMichael went fishing in preference to remaining at his post to do the official honors to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, as represented in the person of Andrew Johnson, a tremendous outcry was raised by the Democracy. The Mayor was assured that it was his duty to sink politics on such an occasion—to forget that Andy Johnson was a traitor to his principles and a blackguard in his manners, and to remember only that his office was entitled to honor. The Mayor was ridiculed, abused, and held up to contempt for his lack of courtesy; but Mr. Johnson's performance in this city, and the subsequent disgraceful exhibitions that he made of himself when "swinging 'round the circle," more than justified Mayor McMichael in declining to receive him on behalf of the loyal and decent citizens of Philadelphia.

We were assured, however, that when the Democracy got into power such things would not be, and Mayor Fox was elected under pledges to carry out reforms that were needed in our city government. We will give Mr. Fox the credit of having done a number of good things since he has been in office, and he has done nothing better than the issuing of an order, through Chief Mulholland, a week or two ago, forbidding in the most positive terms, under penalty of dismissal, any member of the police force from meddling in politics in any shape whatever. Now, did the Mayor really intend to enforce this order, or was it merely intended to blind the eyes of our citizens, and to gain him a credit that he did not deserve? It certainly looks as though the latter was the case, for just as the Democratic conventions were coming off, and the services of the policemen were needed by the political managers, the Mayor found it convenient to leave town for a day or two. Whether he has gone fishing or not is a question, but it is certain that he has managed to get out of the way, so that he could not interfere until the conventions had concluded their business. We accordingly find that no pretense whatever was made on the part of the policemen to obey the very proper order of the Chief of Police, and that gentleman made no effort to enforce it. In direct violation of the order, the policemen in all sections of the city officiated at the polls, ran for delegates, and participated in the conventions as the most active among the shoulder-hitters and demagogues who represented the Democracy of Philadelphia yesterday.

Mayor McMichael's offense, when the worst that can be said about it has been said, was but a breach of official courtesy; and it is certain that there were extenuating circumstances that would excuse the offense, if it were of even greater moment. Mayor Fox does not stand in the same position: he has made a pretense of instituting reforms for which he has obtained credit from all parties, and for him to leave the city just when his presence was most needed for the purpose of strictly enforcing his own regulations, was a breach of official duty for which there can be no excuse. Mr. Fox is a very worthy gentleman, and he has apparently labored to manage his office in a proper manner, but absence at this juncture proves conclusively that he is not his own master; and that, whether he wishes it or not, he is forced, openly or secretly, to aid the "ring" of Democratic politicians who are endeavoring to obtain the control of the public offices. It will be curious to note what action he will take in regard to the flagrant violation of his order by the policemen, when he returns from his fishing excursion.

—Elizabethtown, Ky., boasts of a barn built of logs from the cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born. It must be a large barn.

—An Indiana life insurance agent walked forty-eight miles to get a policy of $2000, the application for which was afterwards refused by the company.

—Plymouth, Mass., dedicates its soldiers' monument August 1. Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, will deliver the oration.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 ⅌

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

☞ AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk, so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3mwf§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsfp3m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.— OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 302 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—The rates for the transportation of coal to take effect July 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.

S. B. KINGSTON, 6 29 4t General Freight Agent.

☞ POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Sixteenth Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held in HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., Professor RICHARD S. SMITH, of the College Faculty, and Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Music by the Germania Orchestra. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., 6 26 4t President of Faculty.

☞ NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AUGUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary. Philadelphia, June 26, 1869. 6 26 smwfn5*

☞ DEDICATION OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE, JULY 5, 1869.

The Statue of George Washington, to be presented to the city by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania, will be placed in position and presented to the city, with appropriate ceremonies, on MONDAY NEXT, July 5, at 9 A. M.

The Controllers, Directors, Teachers, and Pupils of the Public Schools, the Mayor, heads of departments, members of Select and Common Councils, military, the Cadets attached to the Sixth School Section, as a guard of honor, and all associations bearing the name of Washington, are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Organizations desirous to take part are invited to meet the Committee, in Select Council Chamber, on THURSDAY, July 1, at 8 P. M.

WILLIAM B. HANNA, 6 29 2t Chairman of Committee.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.

HENRY C. JONES, 6 23 wfm6t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1.

6 30 6t WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

THE PEOPLE

ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

Enormous attraction!
Complete satisfaction
For the people who call;
Such courteous attention,
Delightful to mention,
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

The sales are stupendous;
The stock is tremendous,
For clever folks all;
So wondrous inviting,
Each caller delighting,
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

When, freely perspiring,
The thin clothes admiring,
Folks eagerly call,
Each happy new comer
Finds thin clothes for summer
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen!
Thin! Thinner!! Thinnest!!!
Come yourselves,
And bring your boys
TO THE
Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19§mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21swdmrp

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., 6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 1f Principal.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices. E. P. MOYER & BROS., 6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street—720.

INSURANCE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.

This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.
This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 ws B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED
BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.
Four Volumes, 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50 per volume.
Uniform with our Standard Edition of Waverley Novels, the only complete edition, containing Tales from French History. PORTER & COATES.
All the new Books and Magazines as soon as published, and sold at wholesale prices. 3 22 mwf§rp

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

FIREWORKS.
The Original Fireworks Store, Established in 1832.
The largest and most complete stock in the city.
Exhibition Pieces of the most beautiful kind, for private display, and in great variety.
JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO.,
No. 107 South WATER Street and No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue. 6 22 11§

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail,
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
JUST RECEIVED,
AND CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
from the celebrated brewery of Ph. Best & Co., Milwaukee.
FIVE CENTS A GLASS.
Undoubtedly the best in the country.
PH. J. LAUBER,
6 26 smw4t Nos. 24 and 26 South FIFTH Street.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NOTICE.—The "FARMERS' MARKET COMPANY," MARKET Street, below Twelfth, having appropriated a department for a wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, will offer the stands to rent at the Superintendent's Office, in said market building.
6 26 3t* PHINEAS PAIST, Superintendent.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 433 North BROAD Street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

J. P. BANKSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 143 DOCK STREET,
Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated
Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.
This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Erni, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.
Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 9 ws6trp

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [2 10 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
2 1 mwf§rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty*, with Tony Denier as "Clown," is now running smoothly. This is an excellent entertainment for the warm weather, and in the present dearth of amusements it ought to be a great attraction.

SAMUEL S. SANFORD'S BENEFIT.—This royal embodiment of Ethiopian delineation, in comparison with whom all others "pale their ineffectual fires," takes a benefit at Fox's American Theatre on Friday evening, and the occasion should be a genuine ovation to one of the most genial and talented comedians of the day. Sanford is as talented as he is popular. His friends are legion, and should, as they will, no doubt, assemble in throngs on the night of his benefit. Let him have "a bumper at parting," for we learn that he leaves Fox's Theatre shortly, being required elsewhere where his talents will meet due appreciation and an appropriate pecuniary reward.

CIT ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co's PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to give Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" a fair and judicious trial to be fully convinced that they are superior to any other offered to the public, or to the medical profession, as a remedy for debility arising from the inactivity of the different functions of the system. Their base is his Wine, combined with the bitter principle of the best tonics (herbs and roots) known to practical chemists. See his advertisement in another column, or his circulars at the principal Drug Stores.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

NO BASE BALL.—
The Base-ball boys are all alive
For sprightly recreation;
Out in the scorching sun they strive
With clubs from all creation.
Long stops make runs across the grass
For water (or for cool ale!)
And Batters give the *coup-de-grace*
By getting *coup-de-soleil!*
But we have quite another ball,
With nothing base about it;
We make no game in saying all
Should never be without it.
This ball is MARVIN'S SPHERICAL SAFE from all opposition;
We roll our ball with merry call
For honest competition.
Invulnerable Spherical Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.—No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the depleting effects of the temperature of midsummer, unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra resistant power: the unusual and rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A STIMULANT is therefore absolutely required at this season: not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitement, but something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat subjects it.

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the people of this country, after more than twenty-five years' experience, have accepted and endorsed as the best tonic, alterative and anti-bilious preparation which medical chemistry has yet succeeded in obtaining from the strength-sustaining, healing, and purifying products of the vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient of this famous compound has its own specific virtue, and the result of their combination is the most genial invigorant, aperient, and regulating medicine ever administered, either as a preventive or cure of the disorders most common in our variable climate. Among these may be enumerated dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, fever and ague, nervous debility, and all the ailments proceeding from imperfect digestion. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the best possible safeguard against the dangers which menace persons of both sexes, and all ages, during the heated term.

☞ *LINEN SUITS IN WHITE AND FANCY SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CASSIMERE SUITS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DRAP D'ETE SUITS FOR SUMMER.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DUSTERS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA AND LINEN, DUST-PROOF.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CHEVIOT SUITS, SEVERAL SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR SEASIDE AND MOUNTAIN.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *SUITS FOR TRAVELLING, YACHTING, AND SPORTING.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *WHITE VESTS, DUCK and MARSEILLES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS, ALL AGES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *GARMENTS TO MEASURE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HAYS—BAYMORE.—On Thursday, the 24th instant, at the Delaware Water Gap, by the Rev. George L. Shoffer, of the Philadelphia Conference, O. H. HAYS, editor of the N. J. "Enterprise," Burlington, N. J., to Miss ALLIE BAYMORE, daughter of Captain Robert Baymore, of Cape May county, N. J.

JOSLYN—EVANS.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ALFRED P. JOSLYN to Miss MARY N. EVANS, both of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. JOSEPHINE CLARK, wife of George W. Clark, and daughter of John and Eleanor F. Graves, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 33 Washington avenue, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

GOLDSMITH.—On Monday, June 28, 1869, THOMAS OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Jr., son of Dr. Thomas Oliver and Eliza V. Goldsmith, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, Ionic Lodge, No. 94; Camden Lodge, No. 15; Siloam R. A. Chapter, No. 7; Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, A. Y. M., Camden, N. J.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214; St. John's Commandery, No. 4; A. and A. Scottish Rite, Philadelphia, and the Order generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 335 N. Fifth street, on Thursday, July 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAGUE.—On the 29th instant, after a short and severe illness, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, youngest son of Andrew and Johanna Hague, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1132 Hanover street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

OBITUARY.

It is with emotions of sincere regret that we learn of the death of the widow of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, the well-known discoverer of the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. Mrs. Wishart was a lady held in the highest esteem among a very large circle of friends. She was possessed of all those graces which so quickly attract, and which go so far to strengthen the bonds of friendship. Dr. Wishart, as it is well known, gained a reputation world-wide by the discovery of the Pine Tree Cordial, with which his name is inseparably linked, and amassed a gr at fortune. Of the estate which he left, his wife took and remained its administratrix until her death. She was well known for her benevolence, and though there was no public mention of her charitable deeds, still their influence was felt in many a destitute home in our city. So suddenly removed from a position which she filled with such grace, her death will be felt with keen sorrow by many of our citizens.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

A good fit may always be obtained.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 2 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 6m

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 swf

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·25, worth $1·75.
PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.
BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.
THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm]

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER GOODS.

STOKES & WOOD.

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Offer their entire stock of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Wash Poplins, Mohairs, Lawns, Organdies, Grenadines. [3 3 ws]
Japanese Silks, India Silks, Barèges, Lenos, etc.
A full line of Linen Goods, for Men and Boys.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13md

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 837 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE SEA SHORE,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE VINE STREET FERRY ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 8 AND 9·45 A. M., AND 2, 3·15, AND 4·15 P. M.

The 2 and 3·15 P. M. Trains run through from Philadelphia in 2 hours.

Tickets sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, July 3 and 4, are good to return on any train on MONDAY, the 5th.

Fare for the Round Trip, $3.

6 29 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, entirely new and just completed, will open on the 1st of July as a first-class hotel. Newly furnished throughout.
6 24 2m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 s

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER. [5 31 mwf4pm

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
6 21m CAPE MAY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

NOW OPEN.

FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON.
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 18 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant à la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUES.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is unquestionably superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of
THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 19 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 14 1m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 210 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 wfm

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breiah, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 6mrp

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.

Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntington to the Springs.

Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $6 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.

JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 9t

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,

WILL OPEN JULY 1.

This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.

Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.

Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8·15 A. M., 4 and 9·45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For pamphlets, etc., address D. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 200 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 3m

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
6 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 3m

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWITZERLAND. By Edward Gould Buffum. Received from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The author of this series of sketches was well known as a journalist of much ability. He was attached to several of the leading papers of the United States, and distinguished himself as a vigorous and forcible writer on a vast number of topics. In 1858 he went to Europe, and finally settled himself in Paris as head of a bureau of correspondence, in which employment he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred not many months ago, at the age of forty-one.

With the educated eye of an experienced journalist Mr. Buffum saw everything, and knew how to present the salient points of a landscape so as to bring the scene vividly before his readers. With all the vigor and force of a well-trained newspaper correspondent, his style is not without elegance, and his sketches are entertaining and animated in their descriptions of persons, places, and the characteristic scenery of Europe. As a specimen of this work, we quote the following description of *roulette* as played at Hombourg:—

"I shall never forget my initiation into the mysteries of *roulette*. It was many years ago, upon a Long Island race-course, where an individual in a white hat, half covered with crape, a very flash vest and extravagant guard-chain, was inviting custom by the not very attractive assurance to his prospective victims that 'the more they put down the less they would pick up.' So far as the fact was concerned, he was perfectly correct, and it must have been that there was a vein of honesty running through his nature which would not permit him to lend himself to a deception. The wheel he used was a 'twenty-eight roulette,' with 'advantages' to the bank of a 'single' and 'double zero,' and an 'eagle'—three in thirty-one, or a little less than ten per cent. But when it is understood that, besides these apparent and legitimate advantages, the wheel was what is known to the initiated as a 'snapper,' and that by simply touching a little concealed spring the honest individual in the white hat and flash vest could cause the ball to drop into 'red' or 'black' at pleasure, it requires no very intimate knowledge of the doctrine of probabilities to perceive that the prospect of winning at that game was 'poor indeed.' I know that all the pocket-money I had been saving for months disappeared like dew in a June morning, and that I was obliged to content myself with short commons of candy and cinnamon cigars for a long time afterward.

"It is not probable that at Hombourg the game of *roulette* is played with such a certainty of profit to the bank and loss to the player, but, on the contrary, the legitimate advantages are considerably less than they are at Baden-Baden, where the 'percentage' of the bank is derived from a 'single' and 'double zero,' while at Hombourg the former only militates against the player. The game is played upon a long table, covered with green cloth, around which the players sit or stand. In the centre of the table is a large hole, in which the *roulette* is fixed. This consists of a moving cylinder, the periphery of which is divided into thirty-seven compartments, severally numbered from 0 to 36, and separated from each other by little wires of brass. The cylinder is put in motion by a push against one of the four branches, forming a cross, which surmount it. During its movement a little ivory ball is thrown in the opposite direction; and this spinning round for a minute or more upon the immovable part of the apparatus, finally falls into one of the thirty-seven compartments. These, besides, containing each a number, alternate in color—one being 'red,' the next 'black,' and so around the entire circumference of the cylinder. Upon the number into which the ball falls depends the winning or losing of all the stakes upon the table.

"At either end of the *tapis vert*, on each side of the cylinder, the thirty-seven numbers which it contains are painted in three columns, and the other chances which may be staked upon designated.

"Now, although at first view *roulette* appears to be an exceedingly complicated game, it is in reality a very simple one. The basis of it—the principle on which it depends—is the evident fact that the ball, having been whirled by the finger of the operator around the cylinder, must finally fall into one of the compartments of the wheel; of these there are thirty-seven, and the object of the player, who wishes to bet upon single numbers, is of course to hit the winning one. In order to simplify the explanation of the chances at *roulette*, let it be supposed that a florin—the smallest sum permitted to be staked at Hombourg—be placed by thirty-seven different players, one upon each number on the *tapis*. One of these must evidently be the winning number, while all the rest must lose. Let it be supposed that the ball, after spinning until it loses its momentum, drops into compartment 'six,' which is declared the winning number. The *croupier* then takes the florin from each one of the other numbers, amounting to thirty-six florins, and pays thirty-five of them to the fortunate better upon 'six,' the winning number. Were the game a perfectly even one, did the bank have no 'advantage' other than the player, it will be readily seen that the latter should in this case receive thirty-six instead of thirty-five florins. But here is exhibited the 'percentage,' which exists in all banking games, and which at Hombourg provides the means for gilding and furnishing these splendid *salons*, and keeping in order these magnificent gardens. This 'percentage,' as will be seen, is one in thirty-seven, or two and twenty-six thirty-sevenths per cent. To make still plainer this matter of 'percentage' which obtains in all banking games, and which is but little understood by the uninitiated, let it be supposed that a single player at *roulette* should place an equal amount, say one florin, upon each number from zero to thirty-six inclusive, it is evident that he will win upon one, and lose on all the others. Now, were the game played without any 'percentage' or 'advantage' to the bank, the banker should take the money from each and all of the losing numbers, and place it upon the winning one. The player would then receive thirty-six florins in addition to the one he placed upon the winning number; and this making up the amount he had staked upon them all, he might thus continue playing without profit or loss to the end of time. But as at present the game is arranged, the player would lose one florin at each turn of the wheel, and in this manner the bank would, sooner or later, eat up the largest capital, without the player having the slightest possible chance of winning. Now although, of course, no player would be silly enough to bet in this manner, where it is palpable that he must lose and cannot win, it must be borne in mind that, even though he bet upon but a single number, this same percentage, or advantage, of the bank, which cannot in any manner be avoided, still remains, and that it must in time absorb his capital in the bank. Suppose a player to bet upon a single number during a whole day, week, month, or year—now the probability is that, as there are thirty-seven numbers, one of which must win at each turn of the wheel, each one will make its appearance once in thirty-seven times. But should this be literally exemplified in the turning of the wheel, our player in each series of thirty-seven, during which he would lose thirty-six times and win once, would still be the loser of the florin; as in the thirty-six times that he lost he would lose thirty-six florins, while the one winning would bring him back but thirty-five. Of course the chances never run so regularly as they are supposed to do in this case, but it makes the less illustrates the principle.

"Besides betting upon a single number, the player may divide his stakes among several; may bet upon any of the three columns, containing twelve numbers each, or upon the first, second, or third series of twelve numbers, being paid double if he win, or may play upon *rouge* or *noir*, *pair* or *impair*, which designate the odd or even numbers upon *manque* and *passe*, the former comprising the numbers from one to eighteen inclusive, the latter from nineteen to thirty-six.

"It is a singular scene, one of these gaming-tables. Around it, from eleven in the morning until eleven at night, sit or stand the players, an exceedingly 'mixed' assemblage, gazing with covetous eyes upon the piles of gold and silver placed before the bankers, and watching with intensest interest the fluctuating chances of the game. There are males and females, old and young, leaders in the *grand monde*, and leaders and satellites in the *demi-monde*; people who play because they have plenty of money, and wish to amuse themselves, and people who play because they have but little money, and want more. There are noblemen and titled ladies in abundance, and there are tradesmen and professional men and gamblers, all sitting or standing, and elbowing, and brought into the closest contact with each other. There are hard-faced people, men and women, sitting at the tables, who live year in and out at Hombourg, and make gambling a profession. These are usually persons who have small, fixed incomes, and who flatter themselves that they have discovered 'systems' by which the games can be beaten, and the cruel divinity of chance circumvented, and who frequently sit for hours carefully noting the numbers as they appear at *roulette*, or pricking with a pin upon cards furnished for the purpose the winning color at *rouge-et-noir*, waiting for the combination to arrive which is embraced in their 'system.'

"These 'systems' for winning at the bank are numerous, but are all based upon the fallacy that chance is guided by law, which, if there be any such thing as 'chance,' is a contradiction in terms. The simplest and most apparent 'system' for winning at a banking game—one which appears palpable and positive to the uninitiated player—is that of commencing with a small stake, and doubling it until it wins, when it is evident that the player will be the gainer by the amount of his original stake. But there are three formidable obstacles barring the way to the success of this plan; could these be removed, the plan would be an excellent one, and one which would assuredly ruin all the gaming-tables of the world. The first of these is the lack of sufficient capital to enable an ordinary player to endure the losses. Suppose a player at *roulette*, for example, in the application of this 'system,' should commence by staking a five-franc piece upon one of the 'simple chances,' say, to simplify the matter, upon 'red,' and suppose that 'red' should lose, as red or black not unfrequently does, twenty times in succession—his last stake would, in this case, amount to 2,621,440 francs, and the entire amount lost in the twenty bets to 5,241,915, or about a million dollars. It is only the old school-boy illustration of the nails in the horseshoe, on a little larger scale. If the player were able to commence with a small stake, were there no limit to the amount which he should be allowed to bet, it is evident that, with an unlimited capital, he could, by this 'system,' inevitably and surely win. But the bank is too wise to permit this, and the stakes at all banking games are limited at either extremity with a 'minimum,' above which no stake will be accepted. At Hombourg the minimum at *roulette* is fixed at one, and at *rouge-et-noir*, two florins; and the maximum upon the 'simple chances' at *roulette* is four thousand, and at *rouge-et-noir* five thousand six hundred florins; so that a player commencing with the minimum at the former, would only need to lose twelve consecutive bets to attain the maximum, where he would be obliged, if he followed out his system, to return to his original stake, after having lost four thousand and eighty-three florins in the attempt to win one, which is all he would have done had he at any time in the series of twelve gained a single stake. A little practical experience in this matter of winning at a banking game by 'doubling' will soon convince any one, to his cost, of the impracticability of the 'system.' But, besides the obstacles mentioned, there is another, which no amount of care, circumspection, or boldness can overcome—the 'percentage' of the bank—the fact that when 'zero' appears at *roulette*, or the *refait* at *rouge-et-noir*, all parties on all sides and colors lose. This is sufficient alone to ruin all calculations, and destroy all probabilities of ever permanently winning by a 'system.'

"Another exceedingly plausible 'system' of winning at a banking game is one based upon the theory of the 'equilibrium of chances' embraced in the aphorism that, 'within a given period, two simple chances will appear an equal number of times.' The practical application of this system, the infallibility of which an author, who has recently published a book of advice to players, showing them how they can surely win, says is 'as certain as the return of day after night,' is playing upon 'color,' or any other simple chance, when it has either not appeared at all in a certain number of times, or when it is far in arrears of its opposite. If, for example, in a hundred turns of the *roulette*, 'black' had appeared but twenty times, and 'red' eighty, the player upon this 'system' would, with the idea of 'restoring the equilibrium,' commence betting and doubling upon the black. But in this 'system' there is no more certainty than in any of the others. It is probable, although by no means certain, or capable of demonstration, either theoretically or practically, that the axiom assumed is correct, that were a man to live to the age of Methuselah, and should he in his earliest youth commence tossing a penny in the air, and continue this amusement during sixteen hours a day up to the time of his death—it is probable, although by no means positive, that during this long period of time nearly an equal number of 'heads' and 'tails' must have made their appearance. But the attempt practically to apply this theory of 'equilibrium' to any limited space of time—to hours, days, or even years—is, as any one can easily satisfy himself by trying it, a simple absurdity.

"Still more palpable and inviting to a young player is the idea that, after a 'simple chance' has lost a considerable number of times consecutively, it must soon win. If, for example, at *roulette*, the 'red' has appeared at eight successive turns of the wheel, it seems evident to the superficial calculator that the probabilities are strongly in favor of 'black' on the next turn, and the temptation to bet upon it is to the neophyte almost irresistible. But this is a fatal error. Chance is subject to a certain degree of calculation, guided to a certain extent by mathematical law. Before the penny has been tossed, the chances are exactly equal that it will fall with 'head' or 'tail' uppermost, but the probability is as three to one that 'heads' will not appear twice in succession—as seven to one against three consecutive appearances, as fifteen to one against four, and so on in arithmetical progression. But when these probabilities have been surmounted, when the penny actually has fallen with the 'head' up at four successive tosses, the chances again become exactly equal that it will fall 'head' or 'tail' upon the fifth, there being, after the former has been made, no connection between the fourth and fifth toss. The same rule applies to *roulette* or *rouge-et-noir*. Before the turn of the wheel, the chances are as 255 to 1 that red or black will not win eight times in succession; but, having done so, upon the ninth turn the probabilities are relatively just what they were on the first, and the chances of red or black winning or losing exactly equal.

"One of the most favorite of the 'systems' played at Hombourg and Baden-Baden, both against *roulette* and *rouge-et-noir*, and one the plausibility of which is particularly striking, is that known as the 'decomposed eight.' The theory of this system is that no eight *coups* will come in precisely the same order twice in succession. Thus, for example: if at *roulette*, during eight consecutive turns of the wheel, 'red' has appeared twice, then 'black' twice, then 'red' once, and black three times, the player of the 'decomposed eight' is prepared to back his opinion that the next eight turns will not yield precisely the same result in exactly the same order. To profit by this, he bets the minimum of one florin upon the 'black.' If it wins, his object is accomplished; his 'system' is verified; he has won his florin, and prepares to attack the following eight *coups* in the same manner. But should it lose, he then, nothing daunted, places two florins upon the "black;' if that lose, four upon the 'red;' that losing, eight upon the 'red,' then sixteen upon the 'black;' and thus doubling each time he loses, and always in opposition to the corresponding turn in the previous series of eight. It will be readily seen that, in accordance with this system, unless the two series of eight do successively appear in precisely the same order, the player must, at some time before he reaches the last number of the second series, win one florin. A diagram will render this perfectly plain. Suppose the first series of eight to have appeared, and be marked as follows:—

BLACK.	RED.
—	.
—	.
.	—
.	—
—	.
—	.
.	—
.	—

In such case the player would exactly reverse this order, and make his bets as follows:—

BLACK.	RED.
.	—
.	—
—	.
—	.
.	—
.	—
—	.
—	.

This system, upon which a book has been written, showing how, with a capital of two hundred and fifty-six florins, a certain and sure profit of sixty florins a day may be made at *roulette*, is, however, as fallacious as any of the others. Its plausibility is very much heightened by the assumed irregularity of the *coups* in the series of eight against which it is proposed to be played. In principle, it would be precisely the same to assume that after 'black' had appeared eight times in succession, it could not immediately appear eight times more. The second series of eight is quite as likely to follow the first, in what may be called irregular, as in regular order; it is just as probable that in sixteen turns of the wheel the last series of eight should be the same as the first, as that the 'red' or 'black,' or any other 'simple chance,' should appear sixteen times in succession, which it does by no means unfrequently.

"There are many other more or less complicated 'systems,' professors of which are found ready to teach them to verdant pupils at all the gaming-hells of Europe. It may be safely said, however, that all are based upon fallacies, and that, at least while the bank retains its 'percentage,' and limits the players to a 'maximum' and 'minimum,' no banking game can be beaten by a 'system.'"

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Virginians," the fourth volume of the handsome "Household Edition" of Thackeray's works in course of publication by Fields, Osgood & Co. This series will be one of the most popular editions of Thackeray's works published; it is cheap, and yet handsome enough to grace the shelves of the most fastidious of book buyers.

The same house sends us "My Daughter Elinor," an interesting new novel, by an anonymous author; and Part III of the cheap paper edition of Auerbach's charming romance of the "The Country House on the Rhine," translated by Charles G. Shackford; also the "Humpty Dumpty Trick Book," which will produce eight magical transformations. This affair will delight the youngsters. *The Vocalist*, No. 9, contains "Pulling Against the Stream," and other popular airs.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Artemus Ward's Panorama." This is the lecture on the Mormons, as it was delivered in Egyptian Hall, London. It was not intended for publication, and although the manner in which the showman delivered it was infinitely amusing, his executors had much better have allowed it to remain out of print. The book is illustrated by coarse cuts of the "picters" as exhibited by Artemus Ward. The pleasantest portions of the book are the warm-hearted notices of the deceased humorist by Mr. T. W. Robertson, the dramatist, and Mr. E. P. Hingston, his executors. The affectionate manner in which these gentlemen speak of him will be highly appreciated by his friends on this side of the Atlantic.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Jeremiah and his Lamentations," with notes, critical, explanatory, and practical, by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. This volume concludes the series of notes on the Old Testament prophets by Mr. Cowles, and, like those that have already been published, it will be appreciated by clergymen, as well as religious readers of all classes, as a valuable practical commentary on the Scriptures.

—The same house sends us "Taopi and His Friends; or, the Indian's Wrongs and Rights." This is a neatly-bound edition of an interesting work that was noticed in these columns some months ago. It contains "A History of a Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Santee Sioux Indians," by William Welsh; "Journal written at the Mission in Nebraska," by Rev. S. D. Hinman; "Address by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, at the funeral of Taopi, a Christian Chief of the Farmer Band of Santee Sioux Indians;" "Letter on Indian Civilization," by Major Cullen, of Minnesota; "Letter on Indian Civilization," by Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota; "Letter on Indian Civilization," by Colonel J. B. Brown; "Report of Committee of Citizens sent to Washington to confer with President Grant;" "Concluding Appeal," and "Report of Indian Peace Commissioners appointed in 1867." This book is worthy of the perusal of all who are interested in Indian affairs.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Bride's Fate," a sequel to "The Changed Brides," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Of course everybody will want to know what the bride's fate was, and as the secret is well maintained until the end of the book, a large circle of readers may be counted upon for this story.

—We have received Parts 25 and 26 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Ballymascanlon." This work is admirably edited by Mr. L. Colange, and when completed it will be the cheapest encyclopedia ever published. A vast amount of information is given in a condensed shape, and the price is so low that any poor man can afford to purchase it, and have a complete library in a single volume. Published by T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 2w

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 2w

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.
2 16

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.
6 9 19t

PAPER HANGINGS.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.
mwf3m

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

HOSIERY GOODS.
J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES!!!
McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,
Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 160 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,803 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,304 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,250 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia. 300 shares Stock	15,090 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900	Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13
CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,228 70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, William Divine, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1868, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaine, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
, Secretary. 4 22§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,950,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.
1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
1 13§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & CILLINCHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SA

Resources of Arkansas.

The bonded debt of the State is $1,300,000. The State has bank mortgages to the amount of $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 to apply to the payment of this debt. The cotton crop of last year was 200,000 bales, worth $20,000,000. This is evidence that the people have resources, and need not fear the small debt of the State, whose population is 850,000. A limited number of State bonds has been pledged to the following roads:—The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, length 130 miles; the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, length 300 miles; the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, length 150 miles; the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad, length 155 miles; the Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and New Orleans Railroad, length 125 miles; the Little Rock and Helena Railroad, length 100 miles.

Ninety miles of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad have been completed, and the remainder will be done in February. The Cairo and Fulton road, which is a diagonal, has a land grant of 3,000,000 acres. It is reported that English capitalists have offered $600,000 for the franchise. The Little Rock and Fort Smith road has a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. The Ouachita road has ninety-five miles graded. It has a land grant of 700,000 acres. It taps the Red river just above the famous raft. On the Pine Bluff road forty miles are graded. The Commissioner of Immigration for Arkansas says:—

Briefly, then, it may be stated that, with 90 miles of road now in operation, with 150 miles ready for the rails, with ample means in the hands of the several companies to pay for the superstructure and rolling stock, it is entirely safe to promise to all travellers journeying through our State twelve months from this time the facilities of 260 miles of railway transportation; nor is it less certain, in view of the favoring physical conditions which will make the construction of these great avenues exceptionally easy and economical, that before July 1, 1871, 500 miles of railroad will be fully completed.

Arkansas offers to the immigrant her cheap and fertile lands and genial climate, in their adaptation to the cultivation of the fruits and grains, as well as the great staple, her untouched mineral stores, and her unsubdued forests, containing every variety of timber. Taking such data as the last census returns furnish, it would seem that the superior inducements which Arkansas offers to the immigrant were in the past not unknown. From 1850 to 1860, its increase in population was 107 per cent., that of Illinois for the same period being 101 per cent. Its rare productive capacity is strikingly shown by the rate of increase in wealth. This amounted to 450 per cent. during the ten years previous to the war—that of Illinois being the same—while the increase in Missouri was only 270 per cent., and in Indiana 136 per cent.; and to-day, though just emerged from civil disorders, there is a steady stream of immigration flowing in, to be largely augmented by the inviting influences of our free schools, our well-planned railroad system, and our stable, well-administered, and economical State government.

THE BERDAN RIFLE.—Great efforts are now being made to supply the Russian army with the American Berdan rifle. On the 22d ult. the Imperial Rifle Battalion was armed with it, and the men have begun to practise with it in the presence of General Berdan, the inventor. The projectile from this rifle will penetrate an inch plank at a distance of 1520 paces. The cartridges are made of thin sheet brass, and large contracts have been entered into for manufacturing them in this country. The warlike preparations of Russia are indeed very far forward. About 60,000 rifles have been converted on various systems, and several hundred thousand of Berdan's needle-guns are in the course of shipment from America. The artillery is now fully armed with the most approved ordnance, and the naval and inland fortresses (principally those in Poland) are looking formidable, the Russian Government having spent three and a half millions sterling on them since 1863. Their final completion is estimated to cost another million and a half sterling. Although the official number of the Russian army on the 1st of January, 1868, was 726,000, the reserve of men on long furlough, capable of carrying arms at very short notice, is 500,000.

A RUSSIAN SCANDAL.—A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—There has been a terrible scandal at Moscow. A certain great official (who, among other duties, has charge of the Fire Brigade) was very anxious to conclude a matrimonial alliance with a rich heiress, but found considerable difficulty in winding up his bachelor affairs. A claim was made upon him, which he repudiated, but which grew in amount as the day appointed for the marriage advanced. At last he had to choose between paying a tolerably large sum in roubles or having his old *affaire de cœur* exposed. The General thereupon took a middle course, and caused the attorney of the injured one to be arrested a day or two before the ceremony, and to be kept in close confinement until the knot was fairly tied. Of course the gallant officer is to be superseded, and the public are looking forward to an interesting suit for damages for false imprisonment.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.—At the taking of the last census, in 1860, the population of the United States was 31,443,321. And it was then estimated by the Census Bureau that in 1870 the country would contain 42,328,432; in 1880, a population of 57,450,241; in 1890, 77,266,989; and in 1900 the vast aggregate of 100,355,802, when even the United States would embrace but 98 inhabitants to the square mile, whereas the State of New York has already 94, and Massachusetts 173. Were the whole country peopled in accordance with the last ratio, it would have within its borders no less than 619,000,000 souls, constituting a nation in comparison with which the greatest empire of either ancient or modern times would be insignificant. Elkanah Watson, Benjamin Franklin's friend, made out a table of estimated population for every decade of years up to 1900, and his estimates have thus far held good. He predicted that in 1900 our population would reach a round hundred millions. Though our long and disastrous civil war was not of course taken into his calculations, it now looks as if the enormous increase of emigration would more than atone for any losses incurred from this and other sources. Thus far during the present month alone nearly twenty thousand emigrants have been landed at Castle Garden.

—There are 17,000 Baptists in continental Europe.
—Rev. Charles Beecher, it is said, played in the Jubilee orchestra among the violins.
—There are only one thousand forms of religion in the world, from which to choose.
—Rev. Robert Collyer's church raised $70,000 dedication Sunday to pay off their debt.
—The benefit to Gilmore is the next "Hub" excitement.
—Portland will strictly enforce the law against the use of fire-crackers.
—California produced last year nearly fifteen million pounds of wool.
—The Lowell fraction of the Jubilee is to become a permanent organization.
—The new territorial seal of Wyoming bears the device "Let us have Peace."
—Mr. George Peabody has given $500 to help build the Bunker Hill Memorial Hall.
—General Hill has been made vice-president for North Carolina of the Southern Historical Society.
—Lucy Stone is to address a New Hampshire legislative committee in favor of female suffrage.
—Ten New Dominion journals stoutly advocate an independent nationality.
—The Chicago *Republican* translates regularly the "spirit of the German press."
—The Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association is in session at Oshkosh.
—The White Pine *Inland Empire* complains of a scarcity of printers. They all go to digging.
—Laura Farina, sweet twenty-one, now owns the genuine cologne factory, and is worth two million thalers.
—Miss Jennie May, of Logan county, Ky., is still advertising for sealed proposals for her hand and heart.
—Mr. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, resigns the mission to China for a position on a Western railroad.
—General Sherman has just ordered the discharge of Private Cavanagh, of Company K, 7th Regulars, "for utter worthlessness."
—*The Point of Honor* is the name of a new journal in Florence, the organ of the Italian anti-dueling society.
—The Montreal *Gazette* has paralyzed its octogenarian subscribers by breaking up its "leaders" into less than column paragraphs.
—The Secretary of State for Missouri has withdrawn his libel suit for $100,000 against the St. Louis *Republican*, each party paying their own costs.

Massachusetts Population.

The Boston *Traveller* contends that the female population of Massachusetts is not one hundred thousand greater than that of the males. In 1865 the preponderance was 63,011, while in 1860 it was but 37,640, the increase being the result of the losses of life among the male population during the war. But this preponderance is not by any means made up of American women wholly. In 1865 there were in the State 24,222 more females of foreign birth, and the preponderance of American-born females over American-born males is thus reduced to 39,789.

—The Boston prohibitory law goes into effect July 1.
—Bismark is better and walks out.
—The Sultan has made Sir Samuel Baker a pasha.
—Berdan has gone to Russia with his rifle patterns.
—Dr. Osgood is preaching largely in England.
—A Virginia lady sustains life by copiously anointing herself with sweet oil, and eating a cracker three times a year.
—A Norfolk, Va., negro was launched out of the third story window of a house he was burglarizing the other night.
—The barbers of Portsmouth announce that they close their "establishments of art" one evening a week for relaxation.
—A pauper recently left a Massachusetts almshouse because she could not have sirloin steak and green tea served at midnight.
—An Iowa bride on the way to church was offered five dollars by another "feller" to marry him, and accepted the offer.
—An English chemist has discovered a preparation which will petrify human bodies and make "excellent building material."
—A due-bill from a young lady, acknowledging an indebtedness of 119 kisses, was picked up in a Western town the other day.
—A steam canal boat, divisible into two parts for passage through the locks, brought 10,450 bushels of corn into Chicago last week.
—It is proposed to kyanize the century plant at Rochester as soon as it has perfected its bloom, and so preserve the whole plant.
—There were on the great lakes last year 172 propellers, 150 steamers, 267 tugs, 1642 sailing vessels, and 57 barges—wort $23,033,000.
—The judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana have signed a paper saying that they are overworked and underpaid, and meditate resigning.
—The Newport *Mercury*, established by James Franklin, and the oldest newspaper in the country, has celebrated its one hundred and eleventh anniversary.
—Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford, secured the pens with which President Pitman, Speaker Jewell, and Governor Claflin signed the prohibitory law.
—One better nets nearly £20,000, another £12,000, and Mr. Jardine, the owner of Pretender, and his friends made about £10,000 by the victory on Epsom Downs.
—The Levant *Herald* states that the interdict against the admission of Greek newspapers into Turkey has been removed, except they have hostile articles.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and of ELLIS CLARK, Agent, who was Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the said Executrix, as accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 25 fmw5t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, the general and special partners of the firm of WHITE & SPARHAWK, a partnership formed on the 4th day of June last, under the act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," have agreed to dissolve said partnership at a period previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, to wit, on the 1st day of July next, 1869.

JOHN P. WHITE, JOHN SPARHAWK, GEORGE W. HARRIS, JULIA H. BILLINGS, Executrix. — General Partners.
EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, S. J. DENNIS, Executors of the Estate of J. M. Billings, deceased. — Special Partners.

Philada., May 31, 1869. 6 9 w4t

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia.
6 1 1m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
427 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYMIFH,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 2?30 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 25 Superintendent.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 315 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.
12

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6?30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9?15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8?15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7?30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8?15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3?30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6?25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8?40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4?30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6?40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7?30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10?15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5?15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8?00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8?10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8?45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3?05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2?45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6?45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7?15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4?10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6?30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9?15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12?45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7?30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8?15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4?25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7?30 A. M., 12?15 and 4?30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6?10 A. M., 1?00 and 5?45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7?30 A. M. and 4?30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8?15 A. M. and 1?00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1?05 A. M., and 1?50 and 10?10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3?50 and 5?50 A. M., and 10?50 P. M., passing Reading at 5?44 and 7?31 A. M., and 12?40 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12?30 and 5?00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8?10 A. M. and 2?05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6?45 and 11?30 A. M., and 6?40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8?35 A. M., and 2?15 and 4?35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7?15 A. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, and at 12 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3?30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7?40 A. M. and 5?35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2?15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4?35 A. M., 12?45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7?45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9?45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1?45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5?00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8?45 A. M., 2?45 and 4?15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6?45 and 10?45 A. M., and 11?30 P. M.

For Abington at 1?15, 3?15, 5?20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6?20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9?00 A. M., 2?10, 4?45, and 8?25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8?25 A. M., 4?55 and 7?05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7?30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9?20, 10?35 A. M., and 3?10 P. M.

From Abington at 2?35, 4?35, 6?45, and 9?35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9?30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6?30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8?30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4?00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11?30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12?00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11?00 A. M., 2?30, 5?00, and 7?00 P. M. The 5?00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6?39 and 8?10 A. M., 1?30, 4?15, and 7?00 P. M. The 8?10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7?25 A. M., Way Mail; 9?35 A. M., Express; 2?35 P. M., Express; 7?25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7?25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7?00 A. M., and 4?35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7?00 P. M.

The 7?00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1?30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5?40 A. M., 9?25 A. M., and 2?30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6?15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8?00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4?30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6?30 A. M. and 4?15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7?00 A. M. and 4?30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8?00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	10?30 A. M., 1?10 and 7?00 P. M.
Fast Line	11?50 A. M.
Erie Express	11?50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2?30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	5?30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5?30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8?00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10?30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3?10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6?50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8?20 A. M., 3?40 and 6?20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9?35 A. M.
Fast Line	9?35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9?10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12?30 P. M.
Erie Express	4?20 P. M.
Day Express	4?20 P. M.
Southern Express	6?40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9?40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7?25 A. M., 9?30 A. M., 2?30 P. M., 4?15 P. M., 4?35 P. M., 7?15 and 11?30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6?25 A. M., 7?25 A. M., 7?40 A. M., 10?10 A. M., 1?55 P. M., 4?50 P. M., and 6?45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12?30 P. M. and 5?45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 8?30 A. M. and 1?45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7?40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4?35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7?25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4?35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8?00 A. M. and 2?30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7?15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7?45 A. M. and 4?45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6?00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16§ General Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street.
8?00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12?13 M.
3?15 P. M., passenger, due at 7?20 P. M.
LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6?00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10?07 A. M.
1?00 P. M., passenger, due at 5?37 P. M.
Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.
Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 526 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.
Leaves Philadelphia at 7?15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5?10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.
THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT. Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 27 tu,th,s1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6?30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2?25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3?00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3?00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6?30 and 8 A. M. and 2?00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3?30, and 4?30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6?30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3?30, 4?30, 6, and 11?30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6?30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3?30, 4?30, 6, and 11?30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11?30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7?30 and 11 A. M., 2?30, 3?30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10?15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7?30 and 11 A. M., 2?30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7?30 and 10?15 A. M., and 2?30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7?30 and 10?15 A. M., 2?30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9?30 A. M., 1?20, 4, 6?15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3?25.

At 11?30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9?30 A. M., 1?20, 4, 6?45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9?30 A. M., 4, 6?45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9?30 A. M., 6?45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7?30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7?30 A. M. and 3?30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3?30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2?15, 3?20, 5, and 6?30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3?30 P. M., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9?05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4?35, 5?05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRACY.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Proceedings To-day.

More Characteristic Scenes.

The County Convention of the "Unterrified" met again this morning at 10 o'clock, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Long before that hour groups of excited individuals congregated around the building, and from the number of blackened eyes and bruised faces, the struggle of the two preceding days was evidently one of no trifling kind, and the distinguished honor of being a county delegate was not in such instances so easily obtained. There was much comment as to the action of the preceding day, both in this and the City Convention, and the course pursued by Philip Lowry, Jr., was very generally condemned, that gentleman having published the following card in the morning papers, which created no little sensation.

A "Mob" Convention.

Mr. Lowry stated his grievance in the following language:—

"Notice—To my Democratic Friends, Delegates to the Democratic County Convention:

"Having been elected President of the convention three times, and being refused permission to preside, *by what may be justly termed a mob*, I request joint action in abstaining from any further acknowledgment of this convention until honest delegates be permitted to exercise their rights.

"PHILIP LOWRY, JR".

Making the Best of a Bad Bargain.

There was considerable indignation expressed at this publication, it being urged that Mr. Lowry "beat himself" for President by his indiscretion and imperturbability of temperament. Furthermore, that during the balloting Mr. Lowry was in great glee as long as he was ahead of Mr. Leech on the count, but that when the latter passed him on the tally, Mr. Lowry, in a tone of indignant despair, endeavored to make the best of a bad bargain by withdrawing from the contest.

"Committee on Order."

About 12½ o'clock President Leech took the chair, and appealed to the convention to preserve order in their deliberations. All things would be conducted with regularity and fairness, and he called on the "Committee on Order," appointed yesterday, to see that delegates were seated, the windows cleared, and the peace preserved generally. The committee consisted of the following named persons:—Messrs. Robert Lister Smith, Samuel J. Josephs, William McMullin, Frederick Gerker, Clifford White, —— Hayes, and Joseph Abrams.

The committee at once set to work, and in a short time the delegates were seated, and good order maintained. It was understood that the settlement of contested seats was the first business in order, and the committees were then announced in the respective cases. These in turn retired to hear testimony in the several cases entrusted to their keeping, and whilst they were deliberating no business was transacted. The election divisions contested are as follows:—

The Fourth division of the First ward; Third, Eighth, and Fourteenth divisions of the Second ward; Sixth of the Fifth; Sixth of the Sixth; Twelfth of the Seventh; Fourteenth of the Seventh; First of the Tenth; Sixth of the Fourteenth; Fifteenth of the Fifteenth; Eighth of the Nineteenth; Tenth of the Twentieth; Nineteenth of the Twentieth; and Seventh of the Twenty-sixth.

The following named persons were, on the recommendation of the committees, admitted as delegates from the respective divisions named:—Fourth of the First ward, C. M. Reilly; Eighth of the Second, John Johnson; Sixth of the Fifth, George Moore; Fourteenth of the Second ward, Dennis O'Neill; Third of the Second, James Devine; Sixth of the Sixth, Charles McGinnis; Twelfth of the Seventh, William Dolan; Third of the Eighth, Abraham Denver; Fifth of the Seventh, Mr. Dutton; Second of the Seventh, [illegible]; Fourteenth of the Seventh, Charles McCarty; Fifteenth of the Tenth, S. W. Franklin; Sixth of the Fourteenth, J. Williams; Fifteenth of the Fifteenth, William Binder; Fifth of the Seventeenth, Michael Dougherty; Sixth of the Sixteenth, J. Glassmyre; Nineteenth of the Twentieth, Thomas Meagher; Seventh of the Twenty-sixth, J. Hopkins; Eighth of the Nineteenth, John Diamond; Second of the Fourteenth, James Murphy; Fourth of the Seventeenth, Robert McBride.

This concluded the cases of contest, and it appearing that Dr. Roth and some other of the candidates had got into the room, they had to "make tracks."

General Nominations.

On motion general nominations were then made as follows:—

For Coroner.

James Stewart.	George Kelly.
Dr. Theodore Roth.	Frank Lecture.
Dr. R. F. Burmeister.	Dr. E. Pollitt.
Lewis Pechin.	Dr. J. D. Schoales.

Clerk of the Quarter Sessions.

J. P. Ahern.	John F. Sharkey.
W. D. Kendrick.	Thomas McMillen.
Philip H. Lutts.	Robert D. Sherrard.

Prothonotary of the District Court.

W. F. Schieble,	John F. Kelly,
Dr. H. R. Linderman,	Samuel Ogden.

Recorder of Deeds.

George W. Wunder,	Col. A. A. Lechler,
Charles M. Hurley,	Major J. R. Coxe,
Isaac M. Post,	Samuel Nathans.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and disagreed to most emphatically.

On motion it was resolved that the convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of Coroner.

Messrs. Albert Lawrence and Frederick Gerker were chosen tellers, and a resolution adopted that as the name of each delegate was called, he should cast his vote and pay an assessmeet of 25 cents for expenses incurred. As our report closed, the first ballot was just being commenced.

COMMENCEMENT OF ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this institution took place on Tuesday, June 29, at the College, in presence of a large and highly cultivated assemblage. The exercises were the subject of universal commendation, and fully sustained the well-earned reputation of the institution. While Latin and Greek held due position, the French and German had that prominence which public sentiment is rapidly according to these languages in a polite and business education.

After the award of the gold and silver medals, five graduates received their degree, as follows:—E. H. Baldy, Jr., R. L. Cummins, S. M. Fox, W. T. Garrison, and W. G. Hill.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. J. P. Lundy and Rev. Frederic W. Knighton.

At the request of the Rev. Dr. Wells, President of the College, Dr. G. Fox, President of the Board of Trustees, presided and conferred the degrees.

Later in the day some seventy-five invited guests partook of a sumptuous repast in the College refectory, where, with speeches and sentiments, the occasion was rendered worthy the time and place.

THE DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.—The following Democratic ward nominations, additional to those published on our inside pages, have been announced:—

Nineteenth Ward—Common Council, John V. Geiss; Constable, Richard Bowers; School Director, F. J. Noad.

Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, S. Morgan Ramsay.

Seventh Ward—Common Council, Captain West; Alderman, Charles Gamble; Constables, Owen McCartney, Captain Smith; School Directors, Philip Dougherty, —— Rogers.

Tenth Ward—No nominations.

Sixteenth Ward—Common Council, William Hoglund; Alderman, Henry Larkins; Constables, Bernard Green, John Lynd; School Directors, J. D. Dungan, Henry Isenbrown.

Eighteenth Ward—Common Council, George Price, Edward Muldoon; Alderman, H. J. Worrell; School Directors, Samuel Pennington, William Fisher.

Twentieth Ward—Common Council, Dominick Torpey, —— Engle; Constables, W. J. O'Neill, J. Davis; School Directors, T. C. McDermott, C. Griffiths, J. McNally, Dr. Schoales, C. S. White.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Common Council, Richard Landy; Alderman, Charles Boswell; School Directors, James Peoples, Jr., John Lare.

TICKETS for the commencement of the Girls' Normal School are equally divided among the Controllers. Persons must apply to the Controllers of their own wards for the same.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Dedication on the Fifth of July—The History of the Movement for its Erection.

About the only public celebration on the coming 5th of July, in this city, will consist of the dedication of the statue of George Washington, to be erected directly in front of Independence Hall, on Chesnut street. The 4th coming on Sunday, the ceremonies connected with the dedication will take place on Monday, the 5th inst.

The Board of School Control, school directors, teachers, and pupils of the public schools, heads of departments, members of Select and Common Councils, the military of the city, and other bodies will take part in the ceremonies. The cadets attached to the Sixth School Section will be detailed as a guard of honor, and all associations bearing the name of Washington are invited to participate.

The statue will be presented to the city by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania, and is the offering, in reality, of the pupils of the public schools to the city of Philadelphia.

The original idea was to have a monument to Washington, and the project was conceived about ten years since in the public schools.

For the purpose of raising funds a grand fair was given at National Hall some years since, and about $5000 was raised on that occasion. Shortly afterwards, those having charge of the matter advertised for plans for a monument, and about $1000 was expended in this manner without any definite result.

Lectures and floral fairs were then given to raise money, but the committee succeeded in losing by them about $400.

The money on hand was then invested in United States securities, and after a lapse of time a movement was made during the present year to raise additional funds to obtain a statue of Washington. The statue was ordered, and after its completion it was found that a surplus of about $800 was on hand. The statue is finished, and has been fully paid for, and about $500 has been collected by the public schools to help pay for a base for the statue. At the concert recently given at the Academy of Music by the public school children, to raise funds towards the completion of the statue and base, about $400 was realized. Between $400 and $500 is still wanting, but this will readily be obtained, and the statue will stand, after July 5, in front of the State House, an ornament to the city, and everything connected with it paid up in full. The statue is 8 feet 6 inches in height, and represents Washington standing by the side of a pedestal, on which a book is placed, with Washington's right hand resting on it. The left hand clutches the hilt of a sword. The face is modelled after Houdon, and the general effect of the statue will be very striking.

The base will be constructed of Richmond granite, and will consist of three separate blocks, the lower one being 6 feet 6 inches square, and in all 10 feet in height.

The entire height of the statue, including the base, will be 18 feet 6 inches, and the total expense connected with its construction will be about $6500.

The following are the names of the remaining officers connected with the movement in getting up the statue:—

President—G. F. Gordon.
Vice-President—James Freeborn.
Secretaries—Henry Mather, Washington J. Jackson.
Treasurer—Joseph Cooper.

WELL TO DO.

Residents of the Fifth Congressional District Whose Incomes Exceed $8000.

The following is a list of the residents of the Fifth Collection district of this State, comprising the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of Philadelphia, and all of Bucks county, whose incomes for 1868, as returned to the United States Assessors, exceeded $8000, exclusive of all the authorized deductions:—

J. M. Aertsen	$25,868	John B. Love	10,449
William Adamson	56,060	C. De Boutilier	12,341
Benjamin Allen	8,258	Joseph S. Levering	24,156
John Allen	8,534	J. W. Lewis	8,661
J. B. Altemus	27,198	J. E. Mitchell	11,176
George Adamson	14,367	A. Miskey	8,040
J. L. Bailey	10,118	William Miller	18,874
F. C. Brewster	13,249	Hugh McCallum	16,157
William Baird	9,000	William McCallum	22,551
Congers Button	46,297	—— Magarge	15,679
J. H. Butler, as executor	22,680	Thomas Mackeller	38,940
James Bonbright	18,909	Chas. Noble, M. D.	13,646
Moses Brown, Jr.	12,208	Martin Nixon	15,325
Franklin Butler	10,014	Richard Norris	9,338
Alex. Brown	8,305	H. L. Norris	16,189
P. Blackistone	10,145	Geo. M. Newhall	15,686
Francis R. Cope	12,190	F. H. Newhall	11,053
Thomas P. Cope	10,913	H. L. Newhall	10,989
George W. Carr	28,100	F. A. Newhall	10,908
E. D. Carpenter	8,264	J. T. Owen	9,511
S. Chew	10,506	Jos. Patterson	16,055
Robert Caben	11,162	Wm. Parvin, Jr.	14,621
R. W. Clarke	58,433	Morris Raleigh	11,949
William [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. H. Catherwood	42,379	G. Roberts, as trustee	55,535
George C. Carson	22,563	[illegible]	27,662
John Clayton	22,059	James Rowland	25,239
Robert Cornelius	25,733	Harvey Rowland	14,476
Thomas Drake	40,993	E. M. Rush	10,188
W. Morris Davis	9,141	Wm. F. Read	10,753
John Dawson	14,961	J. J. Stadiger	10,062
F. W. Evans	20,789	Wm. G. Spencer	14,018
Geo. Fox, as trustee	15,681	Charles Spencer	55,809
George W. Fiss	8,221	T. Stewardson, Jr.	8,551
Samuel C. Ford	33,081	H. H. Soule	12,576
B. N. Farren	101,784	B. H. Shoemaker	28,744
Philip R. Freas	10,133	Frailey Smith	10,570
J. E. Graeff	14,582	Stephen Smith	9,029
C. H. Graeff	10,710	George C. Thomas	21,139
Fred. Gutekunst	10,865	E. H. Trotter	25,286
W. T. Gillinder	10,364	E. H. Thompson	11,607
Nathan Hellings	13,812	Lewis Taws	33,332
Wm. W. Harding	43,293	William R. Tiers	8,275
H. H. Houston	26,343	William Taylor	23,939
Wm. C. Houston	13,768	W. F. Taylor	12,662
Samuel Hood	11,507	J. H. Taylor	11,571
T. C. Henry	8,416	Lewis Thompson	14,330
John Horn	12,680	W. P. Uhlinger	8,596
Benjamin Homer	18,424	O. J. Wister, M. D.	9,336
H. T. Hoyt	18,647	Henr'tta Womrath	12,347
F. A. Hoyt	15,204	M. Welsh	39,315
Andreas Hartell	46,545	C. B. Williams	8,722
Edward S. Handy	9,874	L.Q.C.Wishart'sest.	9,584
Barton H. Jenks	23,900	J. T. Young	16,283
Jos. A. Janney	8,224	J. T. Young, as F. S. Kimball	8,859
		Trustee	66,153
Eug. Ketterlinus	19,119		

THE POPULATION OF WILMINGTON, DEL.—The following is the result of a recent census of the population of Wilmington, Del., made in accordance with a resolution of the Councils of that city:—

WARDS.	WHITE.			COLORED.			TOTAL.
	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Fem.*	*Total.*	
First	2383	2448	4831	209	213	422	5253
Second	1652	1685	3337	75	71	145	3482
Third	1462	1647	3109	40	70	110	3219
Fourth	1851	1958	3809	115	127	242	4051
Fifth	1527	1854	3381	170	219	389	3770
Sixth	2895	2969	5864	145	190	335	5399
Seventh	1180	1406	2586	227	265	492	3078
Eighth	622	684	1316	251	273	524	1840
Ninth	575	610	1185	50	52	102	1287
Total	13,657	14,961	28,618	1281	1480	2761	31,379

In 1850, the census was 13,979: in 1860, 21,508.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—Robert Wells (colored) was arrested yesterday in the Sixth district, for larceny. He was locked up in the station, and toward evening was found suspended from the window bars by his suspenders by Sergeant Donnelly, who cut him down in time to save his life.

A woman hung herself yesterday in the Second District Station with a handkerchief, but she was cut down before life was extinct. She had been locked up for fighting with her husband.

BURGLARS FIRED AT.—At 2 o'clock this morning, Policeman McKnight, of the Seventeenth district, discovered three men entering the cellar window of the house of Mrs. Ivens, at No. 1228 S. Tenth street. He started for them, when they ran. He fired several shots after them, and they returned the fire. Neither of the loads took effect, and the burglars escaped.

AN OFFICE-HOLDER HAS HIS POCKET PICKED.—The Clerk of Orphans' Court, Joseph Megary, had his pocket picked yesterday, while standing outside of the City Convention, which assembled at National Guards' Hall. James Clark, who was arrested on suspicion of stealing the pocket-book, will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

REMOVED.—The Industrial Home for Blind Women have just removed to their new establishment, No. 3921 Locust street. To-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, formal possession will be taken, and it will be attended with interesting exercises, including addresses by several prominent gentlemen. The public are invited to be present.

A THIEVING HUCKSTER.—Edward Shane is a huckster. Yesterday he picked up a box of cucumbers at the Delaware Avenue Market, and threw it into his wagon. A policeman was called, who took Edward into custody, and Alderman Carpenter sent him to prison to answer the offense.

MILITARY TO ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE.—Company D, Grey Reserves, Captain Clark commanding, will attend divine worship on Sunday morning next at St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets. The command will meet at the armory at 9·30 o'clock, in summer uniform and side arms.

AN ALDERMAN BEATEN.—Alderman John Hurley was attacked late last night at Sixth and Arch streets, and beaten over the head with a billy. The assaulting party escaped.

RESIGNED.—George H. Smith, who has served the city for sixteen years in the capacity of a detective, tendered his resignation yesterday to Mayor Fox.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Filibusters Captured by United States Officials in New York Harbor—Recovery of the Bonds Stolen from the Ocean National Bank—Removals in Washington.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Irish Church Bill Discussion—The New French Cable—Doings in the Spanish Cortes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Capture of Three Tugs Loaded with Filibusters—Three Unhappy Reporters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Ira Mable, Jonathan Chase, and H. M. Cool, three tugs filled with recruits for Cuba, who left on the expedition on Saturday night last, were all captured about 1 o'clock this morning. The tugs went down the Sound on Saturday evening, hoping that a steamer would follow to convey the recruits to Cuba. The steamer did not make its appearance, and the men on board the tugs were reduced almost to a state of starvation. The tugs and the men on board were captured this morning, just off Gardiner's Island, at the eastern end of the Sound. Among the men captured with the expedition are three reporters, representing the New York *Herald*, New York *Tribune*, and New York *Sun*. The capture of the tugs was made by the revenue cutters McCulloch and Campbell. It is not yet known how many men were captured, nor who was in command. The tugs and men were handed over to Admiral Gordon, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Return of the Bonds Stolen from the Ocean Bank.

While patrolling Elizabeth street this morning, the attention of an officer of the Sixth precinct was attracted to a small trunk which lay on the sidewalk. On the trunk were the words, "For Captain Jordan, of the Sixth precinct." The cover being forced open the trunk, was found to contain a large number of papers, which were found to be the bonds and certificates stolen from the Ocean Bank last Sunday, of the value of $600,000. One of the bonds, of the value of $75,000, was made payable to-day. Others bore a near date.

Ketcham in Court.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Edward B. Ketcham, the forger, was brought before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, this morning, on a writ of habeas corpus. The release of the prisoner is claimed on the ground that he was sentenced for an offense not charged in the indictment. From remarks made by the judge, it is generally thought he will discharge Ketcham on bail. The case creates great interest.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A Mrs. Smith attempted to commit suicide in Jersey City last night by taking poison, but will probably recover. Excessive grief was the cause.

A Probable Murder.

Catharine Leahy was [illegible] morning, in this city, as alleged by her husband. No arrest was made.

Release of Ketcham.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—Edward Ketcham, the New York forger, was released from Sing Sing this morning, and immediately proceeded to New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Department Removals.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Among the discharges in the Treasury Department made by Mr. Tullock is Francis De Haes Janvier, of Philadelphia, author of the "Sleeping Sentinel" and of other patriotic poems. This action on the part of Tullock excites much indignation among all classes here. Janvier was known as a strong Republican, and his friends are astonished that he should be dismissed, while a large number of bitter Copperheads and Johnsonized Republicans are retained. It is said that Tullock had some personal feeling against Mr. Janvier.

Virginia Politics.

A member of the Virginia State Central Republican Committee states that the conservative or Walker men are busy trying to buy up negro votes. Money is understood to come from New York, and is supplied by Democrats. There are many negroes, of course, who have taken money, but they say they will vote the Wells ticket when the election day comes.

More Dismissals.

Over forty clerks in the Adjutant-General's office received a notice to-day that their services would be dispensed with after to-morrow. They are to have one month's leave of absence, with pay. This will result in delaying yet more the payment of soldiers' bounties and the settlement of pensions. The force in the department is now behind with this work, and the reduction made to-day will render it impossible to catch up. The result will be increased business for the sharks called claim agents who hang around the departments.

An Honor Declined.

When Colonel Forney was in Virginia the other day, he was challenged to a public discussion of the political issues of the day by "Extra Billy Smith." The Colonel declined the challenge, on the ground that "Billy" is an alien, and not allowed to vote, and can have no interest in politics.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Overseers of Harvard College.

BOSTON, June 30.—The following gentlemen have been elected to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for the term of six years:—Edward E. Hale, Charles F. Adams, William A. Richardson, William G. Russell, and Waldo Higginson; and for the term of five years, Samuel A. Greene.

A Charter Refused.

HARTFORD, June 30.—The House to-day voted against granting a charter to the Parallel Railroad. The vote was 104 in favor and 117 against the road. The opposition came from the New York and New Haven Railroad, with which it was to compete. The Senate voted against the road last week, and the enterprise is killed for this year.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.—George Cook, of Portsmouth, of the firm of William A. Duvall & Co., was killed in the bay yesterday in a seineboat, which was run down by a steamboat. His back was broken by the wheel of the steamer.

FROM CANADA.

A New Northwestern Railroad.

OTTAWA, June 30.—The Privy Council met yesterday, and it is understood that arrangements were made relative to the opening of a road to the Northwest.

Reciprocity.

It is understood that Hon. John Rose will proceed to Washington about the 10th of July to negotiate the proposed new Reciprocity treaty.

Hail Storm.

The town of Woodstock, Ontario, was visited by a terrific hail storm on Sunday, the hail stones being from five to eight inches in circumference. Much damage was done to gardens and windows. So much glass was broken that there was not enough in town for repairs.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Church Cill.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 30.—Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church bill. Earl Denbigh opened the debate in a long speech, wherein he defended the Irish Catholics from the charge heretofore made of indifference to the question of disestablishment. He affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Grey moved to amend the preamble of the bill in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for concurrent endowment, and considered it altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the disestablishment as already fixed, but thought, however, that a portion of its funds ought to be secularized. After providing for the Church, the religious necessities of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of clerical endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl Grey withdrew his opposition, and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Earl Carnarvon moved the substitution of the words "1872" in the thirteenth clause, in place of "1871," as the date of disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided, and the amendment was carried—for, 130; against, 74.

Clauses from Nos. 2 to 12 inclusive were then agreed to without discussion, and the House adjourned.

English Races.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The Molyneux cup of three hundred sovereigns was won by Mysotis beating Goodhope and Victress.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 30.—In the Cortes yesterday, the proposition for increased duties on foreign cereals was rejected by a large majority.

The French Cable.

BREST, June 40.—Telegraphic advices from the Great Eastern to Tuesday noon say that at that time she had run 920 miles, and had paid out 1030 knots of cable. The signals are better than at any time.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s, New	100	12 sh Read	c. 49⅛
$2000 C & A 6s, '83	100	do	c60. 49⅝
Saturday	85½	190	do c.49 1-16
$1000 Leh gold 1	93¾	48 sh F & M Bk	2d.120
$4000 N Penna 6s, 1s	90	9 sh Cam & Am	3d.131
100 sh Penna allot	c. 56¾	6 sh Elmira R	b5. 30
100 sh Leh N St	c. 35¾	100 sh Ph & E	b10. 31
100 do	35¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$200 C & A mt 6s	93	134 sh Penna R	1s. 56¼
$500 do	c. 93¾	18	do 56⅛
8 sh Leh Val	1s.c. 57	100	do b60. 57
100 sh Leh Nav	b30. 36¼	2 sh C & Am R	131
100 do	36¼		

A Prince for a Ruler.

It was the late Mr. McGee who started the idea that a member of the Royal family should be Viceroy of Canada, and Martin Tupper followed it up with ascries of songs in favor of a Prince as our ruler; but the idea appeared to have died out, when suddenly, in connection with the proposed visit of Prince Arthur to this country, it is proposed that he shall remain as ruler, in some shape or other, of the British North American Confederation. The thing is perfectly absurd; the argument is that we need a permanent Governor, and yet this Royal stripling would be selected for such a position. Really loyalty is becoming a strange thing, if it leads people to advocate the selection of a ruler for the Dominion, no matter how unfitted he may be, so that royal blood runs in his veins. The voice of the people is against anything of the kind, and Prince Arthur will be permitted to come hither without any desire to make him either Viceroy or King. He will meet with a right hearty welcome for his mother's sake, but no one will surely make a serious proposal that he shall take up his permanent residence, with the view of swaying a sceptre over the New Dominion.—*Ottawa (Canada) Correspondence.*

Troubles in Australasia—Natives Incited to War.

A Mr. McKay writes that the Fenians have been stimulating insurrection among the native Hauhus. He reports:—First of all, it was said that these persons were of a different nation from the English or Scotch, and were of the same people as shot the Queen's son in Australia; that if the Hauhus give them over the land, they would give £1 per man, a share of the proceeds, and would keep away all other Europeans, and assist the natives against the government. While this was being stated to the natives, another man came up and gave the natives a flag, and that flag was sent on to the King's place at Tokangamutu by a native named John. The same party had certain books, with plates and engravings representing different things which have taken place at home and in the Australian colonies within the last few years. This man had also a suit of uniform and a sash, with the letters I. R. on it.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BUILDINGS, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on north and south side of Lombard, west of Twenty-fourth street. Call and examine. Apply to THOS. E. CAHILL,
6 3 6t* No. 435 WALNUT Street.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Town of Gettysburg Filling Up—Cabinet Officers to be Present at the Monument Dedication.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

Secretary Rawlins to Attend the Dedication—A Street Railway Failure—The Influx of People.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GETTYSBURG, June 30.—A despatch has just been received here from Baltimore, stating that the Secretary of War, Rawlins, will surely be present at the dedication on to-morrow; and that there is a probability likewise of the presence of General Grant. The latter is in Baltimore to-day, and Congressman Ferry, who is here, appears to speak positively when he says the President will come. The Committee of Arrangements, however, having no information on the point, consider it extremely doubtful.

Trains are constantly arriving filled with passengers, but bringing as yet no persons of note. A rude sort of street railway to the springs has opened this morning, and a couple of cars brought from Washington attempted to run on the track. It was so badly laid, however, that it has proved more a source of merriment to the crowds than of profit or convenience to the people.

Governor Morton and Henry Ward Beecher are here. Both drove over the battle-field this morning.

DEMOCRACY.

James Stewart Receives the Nomination for Coroner.

The process of taking a ballot in the County Democratic Convention was found to be a tedious one, and the ballot was not concluded until after 2 o'clock. Each delegate stepped up to the treasurer's desk, and paying his 25 cents, he was handed a card, marked "County Delegate," by Alderman McMullin.

FIRST BALLOT FOR CORONER.

Stewart	139	Kelley	15
Roth	69	Burmeister	13
Lecture	22	McFadden	8
Pechin	15	Schoales	4

There was no choice made, and the convention proceeded to a second ballot.

The names of McFadden and Schoales were withdrawn.

THE SECOND BALLOT

concluded at 3¼ o'clock, and resulted as follows:—

Stewart	167	Lecture	0
Roth	106	Kelley	8
Burmeister	1		
Pechin	0	Total	282

Mr. Stewart having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee for Coroner, and the convention adjourned until 4½ o'clock.

TRAGIC DUEL.

A Fight to the Death Between Women in Virginia—Jealousy the Cause—One of the Combatants Choked to Death.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday morning prints the following:—

One of the most extraordinary murders that it has ever fallen to the lot of Virginia journalists to chronicle was committed in Henrico county on Sunday last. It was a duel, in which two negro women were the belligerent parties, and of which jealousy was the moving cause.

There was a man in the case. He was one George Gills, a gay and festive field-hand, who, though possessing a dark skin, rejoices in the reputation of a Lothario of the first water. Until a few months ago Julia Ann Gills, who lives on a neighboring plantation, was the happy possessor of his affections, and although never united by the parson, they were living together, in the slavery fashion, as man and wife. Like most married people, they were supposed to be happy in the connubial relation, until one black day when the shining star of Ella Woodson arose upon George's horizon, and this sable beauty won his heart, and he—a naughty man—flung t'other one's away.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

To cut a sad story short, George's amatorial advances culminated in the desertion of Julia, his first love, and his taking up with Ella, whose heart he soon had gained. Jealousy was rife between the two women. They backbit each other, they sneered, they "jawed," they quarrelled, they threatened, and, finally, they fought it out on a line rather new in the history of female pugilistic encounters.

A CHALLENGE PASSED.

On Sunday morning Julia's wrath boiled over, and, no longer able to restrain her temper, she went over to the "negro quarters" on Colonel Knight's place, and, standing at the door, boldly challenged her rival to a fair fight, with nobody to interfere. Ella promptly took the gauntlet up, and together they went to the duelling-ground, without the seconds or surgeons who generally accompany more civilized persons engaged upon such murderous errands.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

The spot chosen was a deep ravine, a long distance from any dwelling-house, and completely hidden from the view of persons who travelled by the ordinary country roads. Each woman had a good stout walking-stick, with which they were to fight, though the use of teeth, fists, feet, and finger-nails was not interdicted by their code. Side by side they walked into the glade, and then, without a moment's parley to agree upon distance and signals, they flew at one another with the fury of enraged wild-cats. Sticks were soon abandoned as unwieldy and requiring too long a range to be of use, and then the combatants closed in, armed only with the weapons God had given them for defense.

HORRIBLE.

They wrestled a moment in silence—one woman, with all the hate of an outraged wife bubbling to her finger-ends, and the other burning with jealousy and fighting for life itself. Presently they fell to the ground. Ella, though the stoutest and strongest, was beneath. By some means one finger of her antagonist's hand got between her teeth, and she bit it to the bone.

DEATH, AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

Then came the death struggle. With her other hand, which was free, Julia, as she admits, managed, in spite of all resistance, to choke her antagonist until the breath left her body. This done, she relinquished her hold, and her dusky rival lay dead at her feet.

The murderess enjoyed but for a moment the wicked sweetness of revenge. A sense of her crime and dread of punishment induced her to give the prostrate form one last blow, to make sure that no tales would be told by those icy lips, and then she dragged it towards the ditch, hoping to hide it from human sight. But this design was frustrated by a negro, who, happening to take a short cut through the woods on his way to church, was horror struck by the sight of a wild-looking woman dragging a corpse through the briery undergrowth in the ravine below him. He gave the alarm at once; and upon his information the negress who committed the murder was speedily arrested.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

A jury of inquest, summoned by order of Justice Woodworth, viewed the body on yesterday morning. Julia made her appearance before the Coroner and acknowledged the commission of the bloody deed, and an account of the circumstances attending it, but claimed that it was perpetrated in self-defense. The jury found that the deceased, Ella Woodson, came to her death from wounds and bruises received at the hands of Julia Ann Gills.

The accused was brought to town and lodged in a cell at the jail, where she will remain until next Saturday, when her case will be fully investigated by a court of magistrates. The deceased has been decently buried.

—The Baltimore negroes are opposed to "strong-minded women."

—A Portland man is such a goose as to have cured a cancer with red clover.

—The Episcopalians in North Carolina have 70 parishes and 3200 members.

—A grand flare-up is to celebrate the opening of the railroad to White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 1.

—Charleroi, France, is in danger of caving into its coal mines.

—The Marquesas Islanders are killing themselves with cocoanut rum.

—According to Sir H. Parkinson, Babylon is the site of the Garden of Eden.

—The Cretan insurrection cost Turkey twenty-five millions in money and 30,000 men.

—The London benevolent societies spend two million pounds a year on the city poor.

—The Sultan has appointed a committee to draw up a topographical plan of Constantinople.

—The French elections cost candidates five million francs. It is a more serious matter here.

—Only 150 Parisians availed themselves of the privilege of putting their private seals on the ballot-boxes.

—The last American fashion at the Paris Grand Hotel is, after *table d' hote*, to escort the fair one to the elevator.

—Victoria has just appointed a clergyman Companion of the Bath. He is the first of the cloth who wears also a garter.

—The Massachusetts House, in its March session, appointed a committee to ascertain if lager beer as a tonic is not too tonic.

—Eleven graveyards can be seen from the top of the old chapel at Wesleyan University, Middletown.

—Boston is to have an exhibition of "original brunette" babies in July.

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Express, through in 1¾ hours 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation 4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Accommodation 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) 11·50 A. M.
Mail 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion 5·18 P. M.
An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—
Atco Accommodation 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. 5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave
Atco 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield